The New-York Times.

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OUR DOMESTIC NEWS.

Kentucky War Claims in the United States Treasury.

Difficulties in the Civil Service Reform.

Proclamation of President Grant on the New Treaty.

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The Nauvoo Legion Concludes to Abandon Its Position.

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WASHINGTON.

Kentucky's War Claim Before the Treasury Department—Difficulties in the Way of Civil Service Reform—Postal Relations With the Argentine Republic—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Kentucky has an old claim pending in the Treasury Department for arming and equipping volunteers during the rebellion. The claim differs in character from any other of the State claims for like expenditures, inasmuch as it is for the payment of the militia or "Home Guards," called into service by the Governor of Kentucky in pursuance of State law, and not under any United States law, nor by the order of the President, or Secretary of War. Gen. SHERMAN, not long ago, gave his opinion that the claim should be paid, notwithstanding the irregularity of the muster of the troops and character of their service, because they rendered actual and important aid in defending the rear of his army while he was in Georgia. The terms of the law are such that the Secretary of the Treasury can order the payment if he chooses. Under the law the Secretary alone is authorized to decide when payment may be made, and in this case he will be called on to determine whether the troops were actually employed in the military service of the United States, in a proper and legal manner. In the absence of the Secretary, when the new point raised by the opinion of Gen. SHERMAN came up, officers here made a *pro forma* settlement, and a warrant was drawn, and the amount of the claim charged against the appropriation, before the limit of its availability expired, June 30, and in that condition the whole settlement was suspended till the Secretary might decide the question of law, which is his duty. If he shall deem the claim a proper one, Kentucky will receive the amount just the same as if the draft of the Treasurer had been made before the 1st inst. So far from true is the implication that the suspension was made because Kentucky is a conservative State, that, on the contrary, the State of Kentucky has had a greater number of settlements of accounts at the Treasury, under the act of July 27, 1861, than any other State in the Union.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service Commission met again today, all the members being present but Mr. MEDILL. He returned today and will be present to-morrow. The Commissioners are all earnest in their desire for a practical solution of the question before them, but they know too well the difficulties in the way to hold out extravagant hopes concerning what may be accomplished. All they promise is to make an earnest effort. If a radical separation of politics from appointment is made at once, it is feared that Congress will sweep away the whole machinery of reform at the next session, and then reform could only be effected by being made a political issue. Just how much it is expedient to attempt in order that the reform may grow instead of being smothered in its infancy by the politicians, is a difficult question to determine.

THE SOUTHERN INVESTIGATION.

The Kuklux Committee still stays here, patiently working away in the hot weather, without any prospect for the termination of its labors appearing. Today several leading citizens of Alabama and Mississippi arrived in the city to appear as witnesses.

POSTAL SERVICE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

The Minister of the Argentine Republic, Mr. GARCIA, has been authorized by his Government to make a new postal treaty with the United States, and negotiations are now going forward between him and the Post-office Department for a treaty similar to that with Brazil.

SAFETY OF TRAVELERS.

The Steam-boat Inspectors resumed their meetings today, and will probably continue in session till the middle of this month.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

During the thunder-storm on Monday afternoon, the wire and electric instruments of the Naval Observatory were much damaged, and during the thunder-storm yesterday afternoon, a laborer was instantly killed by lightning near Georgetown, and a youth in Washington seriously if not fatally injured. Several other persons in this city were about the same time stunned by the lightning.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE VOTED DOWN.

In the Territorial Legislature today the Judiciary Committee of the House of Delegates reported adversely on the petition of a number of female suffragists praying for the passage of an act conferring the suffrage on females in the District of Columbia. A motion to refer the subject to a special committee was negatived by a vote of 12 to 8.

CALLING IN THE THREE PER CENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, today, called in $1,000,000 of three per cents., of the denomination of $5,000, in the numbers between 1,711 and 1,830, inclusive, and $10,000 in the numbers 1,739 to 1,844, inclusive. Between the numbers mentioned, several certificates of the denominations above mentioned have been returned, leaving outstanding $1,000,000, also between the numbers. The interest on these certificates ceases on Aug. 31, after which time they will be no longer available as a legal money reserve of any national bank.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., July 5.—In the House, this afternoon, a joint resolution was introduced that the Governor be authorized to appoint a Commission to represent the State in the Convention on Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline to be held in Europe during the coming year. The joint resolution was passed. The session will be brought to a close on Saturday next.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Proclamation of the Ratification by Both Governments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The proclamation of the Treaty of Washington, dated yesterday, is published today.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a treaty between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concerning the settlement of all cases of difference between the two countries was concluded and signed at Washington by the High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of the respective Governments, on the 8th of May last, which treaty is word for word as follows:

[Here follows the treaty, already published in the TIMES.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the City of London on the 17th day of June, 1871, by ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Earl GRANVILLE, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective Governments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-sixth. U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE FOURTH IN UTAH.

Back Down of the Nauvoo Legion and a Quiet Day—The Supremacy of the State Over the Church—First Victory.

SALT LAKE, July 4.—Up to the moment of sending this dispatch there has been no serious disturbance in the city, and the prospects are that nothing will occur. We escaped a serious conflict by a hair's breadth. Mr. WELLS, Third President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Mayor of the city and so-called Lieutenant-General of the Nauvoo Legion, ordered out his troops in contravention of the terms of Acting Governor BLACK's order. In all his actions he exhibited a rebellious spirit, assumed high airs, and talked about being ready to be arrested. The situation was critical. At sundown yesterday the Mormons were determined to parade in spite of the proclamation, and the United States officials were equally as determined to enforce the laws. Acting Governor BLACK called upon Col. DE TROBRIAND, commanding Camp Douglas, to send to the city three companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and a company of artillery, and there was every reason to expect bloodshed if the Mormons did not back down. Martial law was to have been proclaimed if the civil authorities could not enforce the Governor's order, and the troops were prepared for service. Last evening a committee consisting of Col. DE TROBRIAND, Lieut.-Col. MORROW, of the Thirteenth Infantry; Major HAMPSTEAD, United States Attorney, and Col. PATRICK, United States Marshal, called in an informal way on Mayor or Lieut.-Gen. WELLS, and represented to him that he was acting in violation of the laws, and that bloodshed would ensue if his illegal orders were carried out, as the United States troops would entirely disperse any unlawful parade of armed militiamen. The Mayor carried a stiff upper lip for some time, and even had the audacity to suggest that the Governor's proclamation should be withdrawn. The Committee promptly remarked that they did not come from the Governor; that they were acting in the interest of peace, and that the Acting Governor had planted himself upon the proclamation, which was not at all likely to be changed or recalled.

Mr. WELLS then began to talk business. Gen. MORROW told him that the life of one man would not justify him in carrying out his orders just to show his independence. WELLS remarked that he thought the United States officials were playing a game of bluff, at which United States Attorney HEMPSTEAD called him to account, and assured him that nothing was more earnest than the determination of the Government to execute the laws, and that the Courts, not a street conflict, were to settle the matter of the legality of the order, telling him that legal orders must be obeyed.

After a long conversation, in which Col. DE TROBRIAND told the Lieutenant-General that if there was a parade the consequence should be on his head, to which was added rigorously remarks of all the other members of the Committee. Mr. WELLS finally concluded to call a special meeting of the City Council and the leaders of the Mormon Church, who are the power behind the throne, to take into consideration the whole matter. The conference broke up with the clear understanding that if the Nauvoo Legion, or the militia, as it is called, were out today they would be arrested or dispersed by powder and ball. It seems the Mormon Council met, for early this morning Col. DE TROBRIAND was officially informed by Mayor WELLS that the orders calling out the militia were countermanded. Notwithstanding this, DE TROBRIAND, in obedience to the call of Acting Gov. BLACK, marched into the city at 8 o'clock this morning with three companies of the Thirteenth Infantry, and Major GORDON's company of the Second Cavalry, headed by the full regimental band. The movement of the troops had a quieting effect on the militia officials, who at once took measures to prevent the militia from appearing armed. Those who could, took off their uniforms and appeared in civilian attire. The streets were soon cleared of armed Nauvoo men, who flourished very extensively in the early hours of the morning. Those who had come in from the country and could not throw off their uniforms were distributed in the procession so they did not show. DE TROBRIAND's troops were drawn up a block away from Main-street and kept close in hand, but the Nauvoo Lieutenant-General had come to terms, and there was no necessity for their presence after the procession was disbanded, when the troops marched back to Camp Douglas. In addition to the military the United States Marshal had sworn in a large number of deputies, and there were two or three thousand miners ready to sustain the authorities. If a fight had occurred it would have been bloody, but disastrous to the Church. A significant fact connected with the affair was the absence of BRIGHAM YOUNG, although he was officially announced as President of the day in the Mormon celebration. He is never prominent on the field of battle. His lieutenants have all the credit of backing down, while BRIGHAM doubtless started the game.

The Mormon and Gentile processions today were the finest ever seen in the Territory. The former was very large, being swelled by people from outlying settlements ordered in for the occasion. The display of advertising and decoration wagons, illustrating trade, commerce and the mines, was splendid, the mines and miners being shown in force. The Thirteenth Infantry Band led the liberal column. The streets were thronged, and good order generally prevailed, though the militia felt humiliated, and the entire body of Saints were greatly displeased at the turn of affairs. The Mormons celebrated at the Tabernacle, where CANNON, the orator, editor of the Church organ, the *News*, was bitter on the Federal officials, whose day would soon come. There was a great crowd there. At the Liberal Institute, founded by the Godbeites or apostates, there were exercises consisting of an oration by Gen. MAXWELL, a poem by NAT. STEIN, of Corinne; speeches by Messrs. LYMAN HEMPSTEAD, GODBE, TOOHY, Col. JOSLYN and HARRISON, and music by the military band and the choir. Two thousand people were present. The enthusiasm was intense.

The victory today was the first ever fairly won in Utah. The supremacy of the United States laws over the decrees of the Mormon Church was for the first time fully vindicated. Nothing short of a deadly conflict induced the Church leaders to surrender their arrogant claims. Republicanism finally vanquished theocracy. We have taken a "new departure." To-night there are to be two displays of fireworks, but there will be no trouble it is thought.

THE INDIANS.

Sioux Young Braves on the War-Path—The Object an Attack on Pawnees or Raids on White Men's Horses—Exaggerated Reports From Texas—What Col. Grierson Says.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Secretary of the Interior received from the War Department copies of various letters relating to Indian affairs. The commandant of the military stations of the Cheyenne Agency, Dakota Territory, under date of May 11, reports that nearly all the young men belonging to the different bands of the Sioux Indians, living in the vicinity of that Agency, have disappeared. From all the information that can be gathered by the interpreter, the great majority have gone south, the Indians say, to make war on the Pawnees. The interpreter says, however, then when these parties start ostensibly for the Pawnees it is pretty generally understood that the more daring of them go to steal horses from the whites. The movement began about May 7, the number going south being about 100. All of them are well mounted. About forty of them have gone north to attack the Rees. Col. GRIERSON writes from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, under date of May 13:

Nearly all the various bands of Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches have been coming in regularly every two weeks during the past six months for rations, and to trade. They have been successful in hunting, and obtained large numbers of robes, which they sold to traders at the post and vicinity. Notwithstanding the shortness of rations, and the fact that their annuities arrived only in April, six months after they should have been issued, the Indians have been reasonable when the cause of failure was properly explained, and have, as a general thing, been quiet and well behaved. Col. GRIERSON says very few depredations have been committed either in Texas or elsewhere, exaggerated newspaper and other reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The annuities have been mostly issued, and, although there has been considerable complaint in regard to the quantity and division of the goods, as a general thing they have given satisfaction. The Council of Indians of this Territory, which was held in the latter part of April at Wichita Agency, was not numerously attended or very successful. But few of the principal war Chiefs of the Cheyennes, Kiowas, or Comanches, were present, and I much doubt if such councils will ever result in any permanent good. I do not think any combinations will be formed by the Indians for war this Summer, but small parties will doubtless be made up to depredate in Texas, which I will prevent as far as possible. Two companies of the Tenth Cavalry, Major MCKIBBEN commanding, were ordered on March 29 to the mouth of Cache Creek, and since then have been engaged patroling the line of the Red River for the protection of the settlers. No signs of Indians have been seen, and Major MCKIBBEN reports he can hear of no depredations committed lately. It is my intention to keep at least two companies on this duty during the Summer. Those now out will be relieved by two others on the 1st of June.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

JOHN W. DAVERECK, Treasurer of the Wadsworth Iron Works, and during the war Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-first New-York Regiment, was accidentally shot and killed on Tuesday, at Buffalo, by Mr. EMORY, the Sexton of the First Presbyterian Church. Mrs. DAVERECK became deranged in mind by the shock.

The following appointments of Assistant Assessors have been made: DARIUS F. STEDMAN, Thirtieth District, New-York; JOHN SANDERS and ROBERT RENWICK, Twenty-ninth District, New-York.

A telegraph operator named W. H. DAVY, of Mansfield, Ohio, employed in the Western Union Telegraph office at Pittsburg, Penn., has disappeared, and it is feared he has committed suicide, as he left a note to that effect.

JOHN MCGRAW, DAVID MCDONALD, EDWARD J. CURTIS and RICHARD FINLEY have been arrested at Albany, N. Y., on suspicion of throwing a man and woman out of a boat and drowning them.

A misplaced switch caused a collision of cars at the Boston and Lowell Depot on Tuesday evening, by which Conductor GOULD had a leg broken, and Mr. THOMPSON, of Nashua, N. H., had both broken.

At Troy, on the Fourth, JAMES K. ALLEN, son of Prof. ALLEN, aeronaut, made an ascension in a small balloon—the European. He landed at Putnam, Washington County, distant 100 miles, two hours after his ascent.

Senator ROSCOE CONKLING arrived at Long Branch last evening. The President met him at the depot, and the two were driven to the President's cottage, where Mr. CONKLING will remain.

Among those injured by the falling of the stand at Penn-square, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, are CHARLES CONNOLLY, JOHN KENNEDY, DAVID CROCKER and J. DOYLE, all seriously hurt.

ALBERT HARLON, of Philadelphia, had one of his legs crushed yesterday, at Millville, N. J., by falling beneath the cars while attempting to step on a train while in motion.

Hon. THOMAS SETTLE, of North Carolina, Minister to Peru, has arrived at Lima. He was received with much public display, and escorted to the President's palace.

EDWARD S. GAMBLE, of Philadelphia, driver of a mail-wagon, has been held to bail for robbing a mail-wagon of letters, as over 200 were found on his person and at his home.

Rev. Dr. NEVILLE, rector of St. Thomas' Church, in Hamilton, Canada, died on Tuesday. He was a distinguished divine and well known in the United States.

The Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory convened at Cheyenne July 4—present, Chief-Justice J. H. HOWE and Associate Justices KINGMAN and FISHER.

Gen. MILROY, the recently-appointed Marshal of Wyoming Territory, arrived at Cheyenne last week and returned East on Monday, refusing to qualify.

The body of HENRY BURNHAM, a well-known hack-driver of Albany, who was drowned while bathing in the canal at East Albany on Monday, was recovered yesterday.

A letter has been received at the United States Treasury, dated Holland, Mass., inclosing $32, sent by an ex-soldier who had been twice paid that sum.

First Lieut. JAMES H. SEILLY, Ordnance Department, and Second Lieut. JOHN M. K. DAVIS, First Artillery, are ordered to temporary duty at West Point Academy.

PATRICK O'HARE, a young man, while intoxicated, was killed on the railroad in East Providence, on Tuesday afternoon, while walking on the track toward the engine.

WILLIAM PHELAN, age twenty, was found yesterday morning, fatally injured, on the track of the Old Colony Railroad, at Boston.

MORAN, who killed officer JACKSON in Stoughton, Mass., was sentenced to State Prison yesterday for life.

CHARLES W. SIMPSON, of Andover, Mass., was run over and killed on Tuesday night by the express train, bound east.

JOHN O'BRIEN, of Cambridge, Mass., was killed on Tuesday night by a fall from a railroad train.

EPHRAIM BULL, of Concord, Mass., lost an arm on Tuesday by the premature explosion of a cannon.

GEORGE K. TINCKEL, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Quartermaster-General's office.

Secretary of War BELKNAP has left Washington for the West, to be absent several weeks.

Hon. Mr. TRATCH has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

CAPE MAY REGATTA.

Successful Accomplishment of the Programme.

A Light Breeze, but a Good Race After All.

The Sweepstakes Prize Won by the Sappho—The Sloop Prize by the Gracie—A Protest by Mr. Osgood.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAPE ISLAND, July 5.—The Cape May regatta was sailed this morning. The yachts weighed anchor about 9 A. M., and sailed quietly down round the light-house and then tacked about in front of the Stockton House, waiting for the signal to start. The road from the hotels to the dock was crowded all the morning with vehicles of every kind, carrying down people who were going out in the steamers and sailing craft to witness the race. The United States steamer *Pinta* took the Regatta Committee and members of the Press on board, and steamed down to the starting point, where she arrived about 9:50. After laying about for some time she blew the first whistle at 10½, and five minutes afterward a second whistle was the starting signal. As the yachts had fifteen minutes within which to cross the line between the *Pinta* and stake-boat, they kept tacking about trying to cross up to windward. The *Rambler* was the first boat to cross the line at 10¾, followed shortly after by the *Columbia* at 10.45.12. The wind was very light and puffy, coming from the west-north-west. The *Sappho* was the next boat across, followed at 10:47 by the sloop *Daphne*. The others followed in straggling order. The *Columbia*, shortly after crossing, lay to leeward of the *Rambler*, who was keeping over two points off her course and forcing the *Columbia* to do likewise, but the latter, getting tired of that amusement, paid off, and then luffing up passed under her stern and made after the *Sappho* and *Dauntless*. The *Gracie* and *Vixen* crossed the line close together, and after a short trial of speed the former took the lead. The *Dreadnaught* started with the leading yachts to sail around the course. The *Columbia* was sailing very well, and as she caught a little puff of wind hauled up on the *Dauntless* and followed after the *Sappho*, who was having a tussle with the *Tidal Wave*. The scene was very pretty all around, the sea being covered with small sailing craft of every description, tacking through the fleet and watching the manœuvres of different yachts. The *Wanderer* made a start for the lead shortly after, and, with her big kites flying, came up and passed to windward of the *Columbia*, but the latter watched her very close, and, getting a chance, paid off, and, creeping up under her stern, passed up to windward of the *Wanderer* before those on board were well aware of the trick they were served. This was one of the prettiest manœuvres of the day, and gave the *Columbia* the lead. The *Tidal Wave* was away up to windward of the *Sappho*, and with this light breeze was doing very well, and looked like keeping the lead. When the *Columbia* winded the *Wanderer*, the latter appeared to be quite demoralized, and dropped astern, letting the *Dauntless* come up to windward of her and pass the *Dreadnaught*. The *Gracie* had got the lead of the sloops, and was followed close by the *Daphne*, while the *Vindex* was some little distance astern. The *Madgie* was sailing tolerably well, and overhauled the *Dreadnaught*, passing to windward. The *Palmer* was away up to windward of the *Dauntless*, with the *Madeleine* following close after, with every rag set that would draw a pound. MCGRUBBS' little schooner *Sunshine* brought up in company with the majestic *Alarm*, which is always slow and steady. Shortly after noon the wind fell off considerably, and the fleet were nearly becalmed, but the *Tidal Wave* appeared to be having a slight breeze, and some five miles up the Sound the *Rambler* had caught a nice one and was skipping along lively. After knocking about for about twenty minutes, the *Gracie* and the *Daphne* caught a nice little breeze, which afterward extended to the *Tidal Wave*, *Vindex*, *Sappho* and *Columbia*. The latter soon trimmed her canvas and sailed away quite lively under the breeze. The *Dauntless* was sailing very well on a light breeze, and was widening the gap between her and the *Wanderer* very rapidly. The *Madeleiné* did considerably better during the last half hour, and although to leeward of the *Wanderer*, was getting faster through the water. The *Rambler* was doing wonderfully well to the northward, and looked remarkably like rounding the light-ship first for once in her life. The *Tidal Wave* found a pretty tough customer in the *Sappho* as the breeze freshened, and the latter got a start and passed up to windward of her from this point. The *Sappho* sailed very fast, faster than I have ever seen her go before in a light breeze. As the boats came up to the light-ship the race became very interesting. The *Rambler* got around first, and as the *Gracie* was a little in the way of the *Columbia*, the *Sappho* took advantage of the position, and slipping into the leeward of the *Gracie*, took the wind out of the *Columbia's* sails, and rounded the light-ship second boat, followed shortly afterward by the *Gracie* and *Columbia*. The *Dauntless* was the next to get round, with every yard of canvas set, and she paid off dead before the wind, heading the steam-yacht *Mischief*, which was anchored as a stake-boat some three miles to the northward, and running wing and wing with the *Columbia*, gained on the *Sappho* and *Gracie*, and came up a little closer to the *Rambler*. The *Dauntless* followed after the *Sappho*, hanging on to her old opponent with a stubborn obstination, that looked like staying. The *Rambler* rounded away first, and hauled up close on the wind heading for Cape May Light, having an extra feather in her cap of rounding two stake-boats first boat. The *Columbia* bore down on the stake-boat, and gave her a wide berth, so as to give the *Sappho* room, but as the *Columbia* was quickest in she caught wind first, close-hauled and started for home second boat. The *Sappho* turned right on her quarter, and, luffing up, tried to get to windward, but the *Columbia* was topmost, and held her wind ably. The *Dauntless* followed close in the wake of the *Columbia*, with the *Gracie* on her weather bow. The *Palmer* came next, followed by the *Vindex*, *Tidal Wave* and *Wanderer*, in regular order. The race home was a very pretty one, and marked in yachting history as exhibiting one of the greatest turns of speed ever witnessed in a yacht race. The *Columbia* sailed very close to the wind, and the *Sappho*, finding that she could not wind her, passed to leeward. The *Columbia* soon weathered the *Rambler* and kept up to windward of the *Sappho*, who, however, was head-reaching her every minute. The *Rambler* dropped quietly astern, and the *Dauntless* soon after came up and took her wind. As the fleet approached the stake-boat there was a decided excitement visible on shore, and the large number of vessels anchored off the *Pinta*. Additional excitement occurred to the scene on the road home as the breeze freshened considerably. The *Sappho*, being first on the list, caught the breeze first, and started off at a pace that was hard to catch. The *Columbia* held her own with the *Dauntless*, who was dropping the *Rambler* every minute. The yachts came past the stake-boat as follows: *Sappho* leading by about five minutes the *Columbia*, who was about two minutes ahead of the *Dauntless*. The following is a list of the time of start, &c.:

Names.	Start.	Light-ship.	Hours.
Sappho	10.45.06	1.55.40	4.49
Dauntless	10.48.19	1.57.05	4.58.27
Rambler	10.45	1.53	5.05.01
Alarm	10.51.52	2.12.33	5.22.53
Wanderer	10.50.10	2.02.58	5.12.50
Columbia	10.45.12	1.56.17	4.56.10
Palmer	10.47.05	2.05.57	5.08.50
Madeleine	10.52.57	1.59.29	5.07.28
Tidal Wave	10.50.44	2.00.54	5.11.51
Madgie	10.56.12	2.15.54	5.33.12
Eva	10.51.52	2.10.02	5.20.46
Sunshine	11.06.07	2.21.39	None.
Gracie	10.50.35	1.55.24	5.16.31
Daphne	10.47	2.01.15	5.29.45
Vindex	10.51.43	1.57.25	5.19.08

The judges have decided that the *Sappho* has won the sweepstakes and schooner prizes, and the *Gracie* the sloop prizes. Rear-Commodore OSGOOD entered a protest on behalf of the *Columbia* on the grounds that the *Sappho* had violated the rules of shifting her ballast within forty-eight hours of the time of race. Mr. OSGOOD afterward withdrew his protest on request of several friends, although he had the right by rule on his side. The prizes were presented to the winners at the Stockton House this evening, and several speeches were made by Commodore BENNETT, DOUGLASS, OSGOOD, and the Regatta Committee.

MEXICO.

Success of Juarez in the Primary Elections in Mexico and Other States—General News.

MEXICO, June 27, via MATAMORAS, June 30.—The primary elections on the 25th were favorable to President JUAREZ in the City of Mexico, Queretaro, Pachuca, Jalisco, Orizaba and Toluca. In Guanajuata Puebla, and Vera Cruz, the result is probably divided between DIAZ and JUAREZ. The revolutionists are much disquieted. LERDO has been completely defeated. There was no disturbance in any of the above States. In this capital the re-election of JUAREZ is almost unanimous. The Police and soldiers are very watchful, and all noisy persons like JUAN PALACIOS, Gen. COSIO PORTORES, and others, were arrested. The Spanish Legation has arrived at the capital. The pardon of many Tampico rebels has been asked for from the Government. According to reports from Vera-Cruz, the black vomit is still raging there. JOACHIM BARRANDO has been elected Governor of Campeache. The Government has ordered that the fortifications of Tampico shall be leveled. The *Deputacion Permanente* disapproves of the act of the Governor in deposing the ayuntamente. There has been a serious fire in Zacatecas, in which many lives were lost. It is probable the general Congress will be called to meet in this capital on the 25th of July. The Presidential election will be decided in Congress. The elections for members of Congress take place July 9.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, July 5, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer	Thermometer, Degrees	Direction of the Wind	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	29.98	80	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.08	75	....	Calm.	Fair.
Boston	29.98	70	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.91	70	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C.	29.98	82	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.22	63	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	29.81	73	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.98	78	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.97	71	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Corinne, Utah	29.47	76	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	29.88	70	S.	Light.	Fair.
Duluth	29.79	55	....	Calm.	Threat'g
Indianapolis	29.99	75	S. E.	Light.	Fair.
Knoxville	29.98	73	....	Calm.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.02	80	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.93	82	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.75	73	S. W.	Fresh.	Threat'g
Mobile	30.00	84	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Mt. Washington	30.16	48	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.00	77	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-Orleans	29.99	85	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	30.04	72	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.04	76	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.62	69	....	Calm.	Clearing
Oswego	29.93	70	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.09	77	....	Calm.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.09	68	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	29.95	68	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.93	68	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
San Francisco	29.97	58	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Savannah, Ga.	30.07	80	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Louis	29.85	75	....	Calm.	Threat'g
St. Paul, Minn.	29.75	66	....	Calm.	Threat'g
Toledo, Ohio	29.90	70	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Washington	30.03	73	....	Calm.	Fair.
Wilmington	30.08	80	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Lynchburg	30.02	76	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cape May	30.06	70	S.	Gentle.	Fog.
Grand Haven	29.80	70	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Davenport	29.79	75	S. W.	Fresh.	Threat'g
Leavenworth	29.78	78	S.	Gentle.	Threat'g
Galveston	30.00	82	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Burlington	30.13	78	....	Calm.	Fair.
Cairo, Ill.	29.90	76	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 6—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen slightly since Tuesday night on the Gulf coast, and somewhat more so from the Atlantic to the lower lakes. It is now falling north and west of Indiana. The temperature has risen slightly on the lakes and Middle and Eastern States. Light winds continue from the south-west and the south-east on the Atlantic coast, and fresh south-westerly winds from Iowa to New-York. The weather has cleared away in New-England, but remains partially cloudy on the coast. Local rains are reported this evening, in North Carolina, and more extended rainy or threatening weather has advanced from the westward over Illinois and Wisconsin.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the threatening weather, with light rains and fresh south-westerly winds, will extend during Thursday eastward to Lake Ontario. Partially cloudy weather and southerly winds will probably prevail on the Atlantic coast. Disturbances merely local are not considered.

THE SYNOPSIS.

At 10½ A. M. on July 3, the day on which the heavy rains passed over Chicago and the North-west, the following probability was issued from the office of the Chief Signal Officer, at Washington:

"It is probable that the barometer will rise, with clear weather and westerly winds, in the Middle and Eastern States. *Cloudy and rainy weather will probably advance over Missouri and Wisconsin.*" The accuracy of this report was remarkably sustained by the storm which that day prevailed throughout the West and North-west to the Missouri.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Temperature, degrees Fahrenheit	70	75	79	83	80
Stand of Bar. in inch.	29.80	..	30.04	..	30.02

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahr., 73.

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

His Fourth of July Oration—Views on Public Questions.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The most noted celebration in the West yesterday occurred at Galesburg, Ill., where Senator TRUMBULL was orator. After speaking in the usual strain of all orators on this occasion, he instanced the wrongs the American people had borne during the rebellion from the monarchical Powers of Europe, and said:

When the rebellion ended the voice of a single Senator carried terror and dismay into the courts and palaces. The Joint High Commission owned the wrong of depredating on our commerce and agreed to pay for it; and he rejoiced that the American people had the patience to await such a consummation. He rejoiced that we did not go to war with a nation of the same race, language, and religion, that is doing so much for civilization and Christianity. He alluded to the departed glories of Rome and France, caused by mad ambition and fierce oppression. He then paid a glowing tribute to the laws of the United States, that accorded justice and protection to all alike. He expressed himself decidedly in favor of the elevation of women, and hoped the day was not distant when women would receive the same pay for the same service as men. The right of women, he continued, to participate in the government of the country wherever they ask for it can't be denied, and a nation would be all the better and purer for their participation. He then spoke of the rights vouchsafed to minorities and the functions of the different departments of the Government, executive, legislative, and judicial, giving a review of the system of the Government. He expressed his belief in the power of the Government to suppress the rebellion under the Constitution, it giving unlimited power in such event. He condemned the exercise of war power in time of peace. In time of peace a man should be tried by a jury; in time of war, an armed rebel should be shot. The Senator said that attempts had been made to clothe the Executive with too much power, and that centralization was the great danger of the Republic. Local governments are safeguards of liberty, while the Federal Government is only needed to protect the citizen. Liberal and kindly action on the part of the General Government was needed to heal the wounds of the South. The Father of the Country had departed from the principles of the Declaration of Independence by tolerating slavery, and from that course sprung war, desolation, and rapine. The country, he continued, is now free from the stain of slavery. We have a nation of freemen, without regard to race or color, and the Constitution is now in harmony with the Declaration of Independence, all men being now entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The Senator concluded by saying the evils of the late war were brought about by a departure from the principles of liberty. Therefore vow yourselves, and teach your children to wage eternal hostility against all men and nations who opposed the doctrine, "All men are created equal."

THE ISLAND OF SAN JUAN.

The Story About Col. Fremont's Map Defining the Boundary of the United States and British Possessions.

From the Colonist, British Columbia, June 20.

We briefly announced on Sunday the finding of an American map at the office of the Colonial Secretary of this Colony, which defines the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, and marks out, with the distinctness of black dotted lines and green ink, the islands claimed by the British and American Governments respectively. The map is the same as that alluded to by the Earl of LAUDERDALE a few weeks ago in the House of Lords, of which it was said few copies are now extant. All that the United States Government could get hold of have been called in and destroyed. In overhauling a lot of old papers at the Colonial Secretary's office on Saturday the map was found. Its importance may be estimated when we state that the map is an authorized edition.

The forty-ninth parallel is distinctly and plainly marked out, as we have stated, and the line is drawn to the centre of the Gulf of Georgia, thence southerly, passing between Lummi and Orcas Islands, thence to Sinclair Island, where it passes between Cypress and Guemes Islands to Smith or Blunt Island; thence down through the centre of the Straits of Fuca to the ocean. This line gives the British more than they claim. It gives them—in addition to San Juan and other important islands—Smith or Blunt Island—on which the United States Government have erected and maintained a light-house—together with several other small islands to which no claim has yet been preferred, but which, we suppose, it will now be found necessary to include in our demands.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Oldest Inhabitants' Association, of Washington, while under escort on an excursion to Mount Vernon, on Tuesday, were assaulted at Marshall Hall, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, by a gang of roughs, when several of the members were wounded.

A four-mile single-scull race took place at Newburg, yesterday, between Gilbert Ward, of Cornwall; James Ten Eyck, of Peekskill; John McKiel, of Cold Spring, and Ellis Ward, of Cornwall. Ellis Ward won in thirty-one minutes and fifty-five seconds.

A fatal accident occurred at the camp of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, near Frederick City, on Tuesday night, when Private FREDERICK R. STEWART, formerly of Brooklyn, fired a swivel gun heavily charged, which burst in pieces, causing STEWART's death.

The propeller *Maine*, of the Northern Transportation Company's line, exploded her boiler on Tuesday night, a mile above Ogdensburg. The engineer and a passenger were killed, and a fireman was so badly scalded that he died. Two others were severely injured.

Reports to the Internal Revenue Office show that 192 grain and molasses distilleries were in operation July 1, 1871, producing 180,839 gallons of spirits daily. June 1, 1871, there were 214 distilleries in operation, with a daily capacity of 192,059 gallons.

The detailed statement of the spirits in and out of bond in the United States May 1, 1871, shows that out of the 263,000 gallons of brandy in the country, but 100,000 gallons is the genuine product of fruits, the remainder being compounds of distilled spirits.

A fire at Albany, yesterday, destroyed LYONS' stables, containing twenty-three horses, seven of which were burned to death. The body of FONDA GROESBECK, an old man, was found burned to a crisp. DENNIS SULLIVAN was arrested as an incendiary.

GEORGE SHEPARD, from Newport, Ky., while on his way to a hotel in Lockport, N. Y., on Tuesday night, was beaten to insensibility and robbed. His jaw was broken, and he was severely injured internally. He is not expected to live.

Over forty contracting firms of Portland, Me., Baltimore, and intermediate points, are represented at Oswego, in anticipation of the opening of bids for the construction of fifty miles of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.

Contracts have been entered into for a mail service on the new branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, from Golden's Bridge to Mahopac, and between Unionville and Durgion, Nevada, to six times weekly.

The schooner *H. Prescott*, Capt. FREEMAN, from Saco, for New-York, while beating out of Rockport, Me., harbor in the fog on Tuesday morning, ran ashore in the West Chop, but got afloat again.

In those States where the percentage for assessing and collecting the revenue is extremely high, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will recommend a further consolidation to lessen expenses.

There was no formal celebration of the Fourth at Chicago, but the private celebrations could be counted by the thousands. The formal opening of the Lasalle-street Tunnel was a public event of much interest.

The Ottawa *Times*, referring to Sir EDWARD THORNTON's letter lately published, asserts positively that the instructions given the officers commanding the Dominion cruisers are similar to those of last year.

The Portland and Rochester Railroad was opened through to Rochester, N. H., yesterday. The Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad will be opened to Centre Conway, N. H., July 10, and to North Conway two weeks later.

A fire at Cincinnati yesterday destroyed PUTNAM & ROCHER's chair-back factory, and three dwellings adjoining. Loss about $18,000. The fire was caused by fire-works.

The naval authorities at Halifax, N. S., have received no information of a reported reduction of that station to a Commodoreship, but the rumor is believed by them.

Information received at the Internal Revenue Office indicates a large production throughout the States from fruit distillation during the present year.

The balloon Monarch of the Air, which ascended, on Tuesday, from Boston, landed an hour afterward in Tewksbury, twenty-four miles distant.

Among the other "accidents" of the Fourth in Philadelphia, was the shooting of a small boy by a policeman for exploding fire-crackers in the street.

A destructive fire at Millerton, N. Y., yesterday morning destroyed GREATHEAD's hotel, store, barn and sheds, and other buildings, causing a loss of $52,000.

E. P. MCARTHUR, a member of the Fifth Massachusetts Light Battery, was severely injured at Worcester yesterday by the premature discharge of a cannon.

The town of Leicester, Mass., celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its settlement yesterday. Ex-Gov. WASHBURN delivered the address.

Miss HANNAH MCLELLAN, of Poland's Corner, Mass., was drowned while bathing at Cumberland on Tuesday evening.

Throughout the north-west the Fourth of July was celebrated more generally than on any similar occasion for many years.

A fire in Bloomsburg, Penn., yesterday morning destroyed four business places, with the greater part of their contents. The loss is $22,000.

The heavy rain at Lockport, N. Y., prevented the proposed Fourth of July celebration, so it was postponed until the 5th.

A large balloon passed over Poughkeepsie last night and landed south of here. It was, apparently, unoccupied.

The American citizens in Halifax made a display of bunting and dined together on Tuesday.

There were several Fourth of July accidents in Albany, from powder, but none serious.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $1,001,371.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND

The Thiers Party in the Assembly Greatly Increased.

A Complete Victory for the Friends of Order in France.

Bonapartism Rebuked and Condemned.

Preparations to Transfer the Government to Paris.

Celebration of the Fourth by Americans in England.

Banquets in Liverpool and London, with Speeches and Toasts.

FRANCE.

A Newspaper Attack on Germany—Opinions on the Elections—A Press Law Passed.

PARIS, July 5.—The *Cloche Provençale* has a bitter article against Germany, saying: 'We shall not forget our disasters until the grass grows high over the graves of the slain, and that bird of ill omen, the Prussian Eagle, ceases to hover over the east of France. We have discovered the secret of victory—revenge. Let the Germans cease to tender the hand of friendship. When we stretch our arms toward Germany, let her tremble; because it will be to strike those who taught us fate." The *Gazette de France* pronounces the Republican triumph a real misfortune for the country. Encouraged by their success, the "Left" will become more daring and more dangerous. The *Liberté* rejoices over the victory, and urges the new Deputies to leave behind them all partisan feeling when they enter the Chamber. The *Avenir Liberal*, a Bonapartist journal, awaits the achievements of daring innovators, who, hitherto mere critics, are now masters of the field, and believes they will not be held excusable by their supporters if they do not outdo their predecessors, against whom they were so pitiless.

The Thiers Majority Increased—The Assembly—The Paris Papers on the Elections.

PARIS, July 5.—The elections have increased the majority of the supporters of President THIERS in the Assembly by fully 100. VICTOR HUGO received only 57,000 votes as a candidate from Paris for the Assembly. The *Journal des Débats* says the election details are favorable to the Bordeaux programme. The victory is not one for the Republicans, who owe their success to the division of their opponents, but for order and peace. The Republicans are, however, jubilant over their success. The *Siècle* says the Bonapartists have been condemned by the results of the election, and the Legitimists have resumed the position of a small minority. The antagonism between the cities and country has disappeared, and the true France appears. The latest classification of the members of the Assembly chosen on Sunday is as follows: Twenty-six Thiersites, thirteen Radicals, two Legitimists, three Orleanists and one Bonapartist.

Satory to Replace Chalons—Palikao's Reply to Trochu—State of Siege—The Communist Trials.

PARIS, July 5.—A permanent camp will soon be established at Satory, replacing the Camp of Chalons. Count PALIKAO publishes a denial of Gen. TROCHU's charges, relative to the course pursued by the Count on the 4th of September. He therein recites details of the events of the time, and claims that he acted properly in all respects. The siege of Paris will probably be raised today, as a prelude to the removal of the Government from Versailles. The Court-martial meet here on the 10th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Americans Observing the Fourth of July—Banquets in London and Liverpool—Gen. Sickles En Route for Germany.

LONDON, July 5.—A banquet was given yesterday by the American residents of London, at the Langham Hotel. A reception was also held at the residence of the Minister of the United States, Mr. SCHENCK, in honor of the Declaration of Independence. A banquet was given at the Washington Hotel, Liverpool, on the Fourth, at which Mr. BRANSCOMB, the United States Consul at Manchester, presided. A large number of American residents of Manchester, Liverpool, and other cities were present. Mr. FELT, who acted as Secretary, read letters from Minister SCHENCK and JACOB BRIGHT, M. P., regretting their inability to attend. The toasts were of the usual character in such assemblages, including the health of Queen VICTORIA and President GRANT, and one to the "Treaty of Washington." Speeches were made by both Americans and Englishmen, in which the most friendly and pacific sentiments were interchanged.

FOREIGN BREVITIES.

At a banquet in Rome, on Tuesday night, Signor VISCONTI, in a speech, declared that the conduct of the Romans during the visit of the King justified the transfer of the capital, and proved that Rome was profoundly attached to the dynasty.

Señor NORCEDAL recently, in the Spanish Cortes, denounced in bitter language King VICTOR EMMANUEL's occupation of Rome. Señor OLOGAZA protested against the expression of any opinion on the subject in the Cortes.

On Tuesday night four burglars entered a house in London, at which Judge DOWLING, of New-York, was visiting. The Judge, unaided, beat them off.

Reports were circulated in Madrid that disturbances had occurred in Havana, but they are now known to be unfounded.

The reconciliation between the Emir of Cabul and YAKOOB KAHN is due to the intercession of the Viceroy of India.

A serious personal affray has occurred at Bangalore, India, in which two British officers were shot.

The Emperor WILLIAM will go to Ems to meet the Czar, who is still at that place.

The Belgian Senate has adopted a law prohibiting gambling at Spa.

The Spanish Cortes continues the discussion of the Budget.

King VICTOR EMMANUEL has returned to Florence.

MONACO.

Historical Sketch of the South European Baden—The Romans, the Moors and the Grimaldis—Modern Pirates Succeeding the Mediæval Robbers—Play and its Victims.

There are few travelers of later years who will not experience a flood of pleasant memories at the mention of the Italian Riviera. Coming from brilliant Paris or dingy London—sated with the dazzling and fantastic *scena* of the one, or depressed by the sombre skies and dripping immensity of the other—the long run across the country from the Boulevard Mazas by the Cote d' Or, and the vine-clad valley of the Rhone to quaint Marseilles, hurries the tourist from the regions of storm and cold and ushers him into the genial presence of early Spring. Thence, with the chill of the northern air fast melting in his veins, he bends his steps toward the land of song, and gives himself up to the magic spell that lingers in the balmy air through every mile of that wonderful old "road to Rome." All that is grand and beautiful in nature, interwoven with the matchless charm of man's antiquity, surrounds his path; mountain and valley, river and sea, with here and there some ancient village or crumbling monument of another age perched upon the rugged hills, are all before him, while overhead the blue sky of Italy glimmers in cloudless splendor. The wonders of the Corniche Road have been told in every tongue, and pen and brush have essayed to present them to the world—how vainly, only those, who have scaled the enchanted way, may judge. The enormous labor and marvelous skill displayed in its construction alone fill the beholder with amazement, while in point of grandeur and sublimity of scenery it stands without a rival. For more than a hundred miles it follows the bold and undulating coast, creeping about dizzy precipices and over yawning chasms, now lost in the clouds and now dipping down into some lovely valley and skirting the narrow strip of beach until a straggling Alp, plunging headlong into the sea, offers its seeming inaccessible wall of rock only to be mounted triumphantly in its turn. No portion of its entire length perhaps, will recur more vividly to the traveler than the first thirty miles, extending along a very broken shore from the Valley of the Paillon to Bordighera, and presenting a succession of magnificent views. Starting from Nice the road, as if eager to encounter the difficulties of its passage, climbs at once to the summit of the Turbia, 2,500 feet above the sea-level, by a winding ascent that occupies two hours' time. From this point the panorama disclosed to the eye defies description; it seems less a reality than the impossible picture of a dream—such a vision as might have visited the slumbering soul of CLAUDE or STANFIELD, and proved by its silent eloquence how tame beside it was their vaunted art. On three sides tower the mighty hills, the solemn majesty of their bare, rugged peaks, vested with warm color by the sun, which, lower down, lights up the successive terraces of olive and lemon trees, and gives to the ever-ripening fruit a tinge that brings back to fancy the fabled Hesperides and the apples of gold. But who shall paint the scene that greets the gaze upon the other hand? Far down below the blue and tideless Mediterranean, like the ocean girdle of another world, stretches away into infinite distance, silent, vast, and motionless, with here and there a tiny ship with sails all set, or a speck upon its surface that sends up a thin thread of smoke, and would fain persuade us that it moved. On the distant horizon sky and sea commingle in one soft shade of color, varied by fleecy clouds that skim the waves, and the dim outline of Corsica, a hundred miles to the south; but where the sun's rays fall more directly the water blazes like molten gold—"burns blue, and green, and red"—till the eye is blinded by its glory. The reader to whom the picture comes home, as he, perhaps, first viewed it, sitting enraptured in the airy *banquette* of his diligence, and breathing inward thanks that Guilio must needs rest his panting horses at that point, will scarcely have forgotten the central figure of the foreground—a sea-girt rock, with the crumbling outlines of an old wall and castle, and a little shining village crowning its narrow summit. At one side the sea creeps softly in and forms a glassy bay, that ripples on a thin line of gravel beach; on the other a mountain of serried rock—the Cote du Chien—rises in a tumbled mass, from the curious lines of which it takes its name.

The soil of France is beneath your feet, and in an hour you will have breathed for the first time the air of Italy; but the little port below with its mimic fortress, its sunny streets and scattered palms is in neither. A stone's throw from your *banquette* seats the colossal fragment of the tower of Turbia looms up—it has defied the hand of time since the days of Christ, but the sea-side hamlet was centuries old before its first stone was quarried. A solitary peasant woman urges her indifferent donkey up the winding village road with many a sharp "*Ulla!*" and frequent blows, and the clumsy sail of a single fishing smack is the one melancholy ornament of the sleeping bay, but the men of history—the sandaled Prætorian and the barefooted Goth—the dark-eyed *Sarrazin* and the Knight in steel—have thronged that path in days gone by, and more than one royal prow and swift felucca cut those same still waters. The very stones beneath the peasant's feet are worn with centuries of tread, and the voice of each wave that breaks upon the shore is that of a hoary antiquity—for this is Monaco.

A CHAPTER OF ANTIQUITY.

A wonderful old place it is, with its bit of moldering chateau and ragged wall, a microscopic indentation on the classic coast of the Mare Magnum that the modern geographies have scarcely deigned to notice; but a whole volume of the strange, eventful history we call civilization, is bound up in its narrow limits, and its pedigree would put to shame most of the large cities of the world. It was a "port of Liguria," as we learn from the antique HECATEUS, in the year 500 B. C. STRABON visited it and found there a temple erected to "Hercules, surnamed Monoecus," whom the people worshiped, and from this Grecian symbol accredits its settlement to the marine colony of Marseilles. Much classical hair-splitting among the learned ones has the name provoked since HECATEUS, SERVIUS, LUCIAN, STRABON and other early writers have each given it mention with the great diversity of opinion peculiar to those ancient worthies, but we can satisfactorily deduce the fact that the little haven was well known in earliest times, and flourished probably as a local habitation in days beyond even the hazy boundaries of tradition. Of its later years we are more fully informed, and can follow with tolerable clearness its curious career through all the changing phases of time that mark this "cradle-land of man." AUGUSTUS CÆSAR at this point, accomplished the final conquest of the Ligurians, (his memorial still crowns the heights above in the proud ruin of the Turbia Tower,) and the hills of Monaco resounded to the tramp of the Roman legions in days when the world's mistress was young. Thenceforward it followed the fortunes of the Eternal City, figuring at times as a Winter port, and honored by visits from the Emperors DIOCLETIAN and MAXIMINANUS, while the sage PERTINAX, according to some authorities, was born there. For a time, even, after the downfall of Rome, favored by the great natural strength of its position, it defied the barbarous elements of destruction, but the wave of change passed over it at last, and the Goth, the Lombard, and the dreaded Saracen, entered and dwelt within its gate successively.

It went hard with the poor dwellers by the coast in those later days; wealth they had none, but the women were beautiful and the men were strong, and the turbaned Moor who came in his swift bark had use for both. The times were wild; the Mussulman dwelt in Spain, and his pirate craft swarmed in the purple waters of the Italian Gulf, and it was then that the distracted inhabitants, driven in terror from their pretty villages by the sea, sought refuge in the inaccessible mountain-tops, and built those curious bird's-nest towns among the airy summits of the Riviera that fill the modern spectator with curious surprise. The invaders seized and established themselves upon the section of territory that lies between Monaco and the Nice of today, and for many years resisted successfully the efforts of Pope and Prince to dislodge them. The sequestered bay and fortress of Hercules was their secure retreat, in which they lived in savage luxury, fed by the plunder of their ever-busy ships and reveling in all the rare delights of a lovely Summer land; and so for a century the country wasted beneath their blighting touch. The orange withered by the shore, the silent hamlet crumbled away in the valley, and the song of the dark-haired peasant girl was heard no more among the falling terraces; under another sun the fostering hand toiled for the master Moor, and the sweet voice was tuned to the lamentations of the slave. But at last, after many disheartening defeats met by the Christians in endeavoring to expel the destroyer, a warlike genius arose, upon whose banners reluctant victory was induced to perch, and brave old Monaco was restored to civilization. This redoubtable warrior was GIBALLIN GRIMALDI, progenitor of a singularly well-preserved line which has furnished an almost interrupted succession of Princes of Monaco for nine hundred years.

THE GRIMALDIS.

To M. HENRI METIVIER we are indebted for a very copious and exceedingly eulogistic family history of the GRIMALDIS, from old GIBALLIN down, in which he contrives, with all the ingenuity of a Frenchman, to circumvent the delicate question of their origin, as well as to throw over the uncomfortable history of subsequent details, the accommodating mantle of misrepresentation. The fact is, probably, that the original representative was a "seceder" from the pirate crew who held the port so obstinately, since the family were previously, as well as subsequently, distinguished in that genial profession. At any rate, the petty tyranny and brutal injustice which has invariably characterized their rule as Princes of Monaco, justifies the suspicion as to their origin. It is true that they can boast an almost unparalleled descent, and intermarriage with most of the great families of France and Italy connects their name with many historic cognomens, from ACQUITAINE and ARRAGON down to the ORLEANS and the BOURBON; they contributed many sons to elevated posts in Church and State—Cardinals, Doges, Captain-Generals and Admirals—but the succession of ruling Princes seems little more than a continuous line of detestable tyrants, the later representatives of which supported their idle and worthless lives at Paris by the hard-earned money of their unfortunate subjects, wrung from the latter by every species of exaction. There were few communities in France who hailed the opportunities offered by the revolution so enthusiastically as the oppressed people of this contiguous Principality; they lost no time in annexing themselves to the Republic—quietly, to their credit be it said, and without bloodshed. Their old man of the sea, in the person of HONORIUS III., died soon after at Paris, in consequence of an ill-spent life, and confinement as an *aristo*. But their respite was a brief one. The Restoration elevated the GRIMALDI to his ancient seat again, and despite the bloody lesson he had received, in common with his luxurious brotherhood, the French nobility, HONORIUS IV. seems to have been somewhat more of despot even than HONORIUS III. The old Principality then comprised the three communes of Monaco, Roccabruna, and Mentone, and was of sufficient extent to escape, at least, contempt; but in 1847 the two latter, unable longer to endure the outrageous misrule of their sovereign, rose in revolt, drove out his minions, and obtained, as free towns, the protection of Piedmont. Finally, in 1859, following the peace of Villafranca, by which Nice, and the adjoining country as far as the Pass of St. Louis, was ceded to France, a secondary arrangement was entered into for the benefit of the Prince, and he received from the Emperor four millions of francs for the revolted communes, retaining only the rock and village of Monaco and about a square mile of territory for his little realm.

THE MONACO OF TODAY.

Such we find it today, a diminutive patch of rocky soil, at which a small farmer in Illinois would smile derisively, but a whole royal domain for all that, and one of the oldest, as it is surely the smallest, in the world. The Prince has a palace there, and in his palace grounds, (*i. e.*, door-yard,) are some colossal guns of brass and iron, virgin of carriage or fixtures of any sort, resting quietly on the grass, and very suggestive, in their harmless position, of the fallen grandeur of the house. A standing army of fourteen men and one drummer assist in maintaining the dignity of the royal establishment and keeping in subjection the population of one thousand souls, in which the women and children largely preponderate. In the palace, properly guarded by his troops, dwells the august potentate, in the person of whom—broken and imbecile from dissipation and blind from disease—we aptly discern the crowning feature of the melancholy farce. So are the mighty fallen, and old Monaco become, in this enlightened, Christian era of the nineteenth century, the Monaco of a decrepit starvling—and of M. FRANCOIS BLANC and the *rouge-et-noir!*

THE EUROPEAN "TIGERS."

There exists on the Continent of Europe a speculative corporation of a peculiar character, whose operations (heretofore confined principally to certain districts of the German-land) have been attended with marked financial success through a long course of years, and upon whose war-worn standards the gilded names of Baden, Homburg, Spa, Nauheim and Ems tell of battles fought and victories secured. A mystic name is the name it bears, not unfamiliar to traveled eyes—*L'Administration*—and the lesson it administers is not so bad a one on the whole if people would not persist in backing their inclination—riding light—against their judgment—carrying weight—and turning the moral upside down. It's the old story—not classical, but rather good—of the persimmon pie; no one would be satisfied that it was not good, and every one got a colic by tasting. Well, the golden fraternity, the "Administration," (and it is to be feared there would be a flutter in some high places if its individual members could be named,) are a knowing community of souls, or at least a community in which there are knowing souls, and the signs of the times are not lost on them, more especially when they find themselves personally interested in their significance. Pursuing the uninterrupted course of a very successful business at their time-honored haunts, protected by the powers that be thereat and supported by an unvarying current of victims that flowed in—and out—at their golden portals, they suddenly descried upon the horizon of their hopes a cloud—a small cloud, to be sure, but a cloud of growing dimensions and threatening appearance! Whether it was because of the fact that the average of their gains had been slyly and scientifically increased, and the same observed; whether because the oft-repeated protest of European civilization had sounded at last the deep abyss of the Teutonic perception, or yet in consequence—though the hypothesis borders on the absurd—of the final recognition of a remnant of moral sense that struggled to make itself heard in the breasts of certain Princes of Prussia—certain it is that a rumor of war invaded the marble halls one day, and shadows of coming events, that boded no good to the brilliant Kursaals, glimmered menacingly upon the frescoed walls and struck sudden terror to the hearts of the Directory. A hasty council of war was called, and the strategical problem—familiar to Americans—of a change of base mooted in Congress assembled; the map of Europe was taken down, and over the historic chart the hungry eyes of these sons of Abraham wandered in search of a new Canaan. Is it a wonder that the little port of Hercules, with its mile of blooming terraces and its poverty-stricken Prince—a very gem of nature in the garden-land of the Continent, and a landmark on what is, perhaps, the most popular route of travel in the world—transfixed their gaze? With one spontaneous "Eureka" the coterie rose and embraced, and, like jolly souls as they are, expunged their momentary troubles with bumpers of native wine. Henceforth let the strong arm of justice fall on Baden and all her gay sisterhood when it may, and the grass grow rank in the paths that lead thereto; their queenly successor lives in beauteous Monaco decked in charms so superior that the "Administration" may well congratulate itself upon the change, and even wonder that it was not made before. The details of the compact, whether lease or purchase, are known only to His Serene Highness and the august confederation, but that it was well and securely made we may cheerfully conclude, for, to the sunny slope, in 1858, came M. FRANCOIS BLANC, agent, with an army of cunning workmen and a plethoric purse, and all that artistic skill backed by unlimited means could do was done and is still being done to make the place a gorgeous, gilded dream of beauty.

MONACO ON SUNDAY.

Into this blooming bit of fairy-land the writer was precipitated through the medium of a mountain omnibus. Precipitated is the word, for, coming from the east, you diverge from the *corniche* before reaching Roccabruna and descend to the valley below by a double-grade road, five miles in length, the character of which sometimes borders upon the terrific. I had a vague, uneasy feeling that the day was Sunday, but the sojourner in strange countries succumbs perforce to native customs and ideas. Indeed, if I may be pardoned, I had chosen it for my visit of inspection. Intense as is the *esprit* of the Frenchman in all that appertains to a life of pleasure, it is on his favorite weekly holiday that this intensity verges on exaltation, I was assured that on Sunday the throng at Monaco was greater and gayer, the music better, the play heavier, and the sun and flowers brighter, if possible, than on any other day, and, acting on this information, I had stifled incontinently the compunctions of conscience, and betaken myself to the scene. Of the town itself there is little to note beyond its superior cleanliness as compared with the villages of the Riviera in general, and the absence of the pestiferous *lazzaroni*. Massive and rusty bolts, protruding from the stones, indicate the ancient presence of portcullis and draw-bridge, and on several of the old arches unintelligible inscriptions in Church Latin are seen and are melancholy to view, in their lost significance. There is very little life in the streets. A few bepatched and singularly quiet children disport themselves in the narrow passage-ways, and dogs of a meek and retiring disposition slink about from place to place. An occasional highnote comes from an upper window, where one of the Casino orchestra is practicing in his attic, and through shaded openings you catch a glimpse at times of fair faces and forms arrayed in rich costumes that appear wonderfully incongruous in such surroundings. I was satisfied with half an hour within the walls, (I was not permitted to visit the interior of the palace,) and descending the stony path, I joined some holiday groups who were wending their way across the intervening valley and up a rather warm and insufferably-dusty road to Monte Carlo. On our left the newly-finished railway is laid; there is a perfect gem of a bridge spanning the torrent, (the artist-touch is seen in everything here, even to railway-arches,) over which the line runs, and dashing under our feet, as we climb the hill, through a short tunnel, it bends around the sea-face of the Monte below the Casino. And soon I find myself before the ocean façade of the Casino and among "the tropical beauties of the gardens of Monte Carlo," as per advertisement. It is a lovely picture, the handsome building with its shining walls of Arles stone, its huge but shapely windows, long balcony and general harmonious outlines; the garden and terrace in front; the limpid sea below and grim old Turbia towering up above. The temptation to wander among the delicious flowers (it is the *flora* of Africa) and linger in the paths where the ever novel palm rises gracefully on either hand side by side with the grotesque *Juncea* of Mexico; the luscious medlar of Japan; the rich aloes and tamarind trees, is irresistible. Curious little birds and gorgeous mammoth butterflies—alien things that have been lured, apparently, from tropical climes by their familiar flowers—course about in the sunshine and flutter in the foliage, where stray couples, arm in arm, are moving aimlessly or leaning over the parapet and gazing out to sea in poetic mood. Crossing the terrace and passing around the new wing of the "Kursaal" by a path that bristles with giant cactus, I enter the Place. Whether you sleep at the Hotel de Paris, or play billiards in the café, it is to M. BLANC and the Administration still to whom you are indebted for the opportunity. That princely gentleman is only too happy if it eventuates that you have come to Monaco to do him the honor of looking at his establishment, to offer you lodging and entertainment equal to anything you can find between the Madeline and the Pont Neuf. He will be equally pleased to learn that you have exhibited your caroms on his tables, shot his pistols, or purchased some pleasing souvenir from the rather sumptuous stock of jewelry; it is only another way of contributing to his general treasury. To be sure, it is whispered that curious things do sometimes occur at the hotel, and that the convivialities of its numerous and brilliant guests occasionally border on the extreme. It is even related that on one festive occasion a notable company, in which the gentlemen were English and the ladies French, having amicably ignored the national animosity, fell to amusing themselves after dinner by the unique but expensive process of smashing the large lamps in front with handful of Napoleons—a freak which had the effect to rapidly divest the establishment of its corps of servants, and lead to a temporary but utter demoralization of the *ménage*. We may safely assume this to be an exceptional occurrence, however.

The business of the day had fairly begun as I take my seat near the fountain, somewhat to the discomfiture of a peddler, who has made an elaborate display of his little stock at the other end of the bench, and evidently regards my arrival in the light of an intrusion. None of your ordinary peddlers is he; his costume is a marvel of colors, and the sun of the Orient has given his swarthy cheek its hue. Scarlet fez and slippers worked in gold; India scarfs, chibouks, amber and coral are what he sells; and, while I reflect how appropriate his figure would seem under the palm-trees of the terrace, I also wonder if he and his store of costly trifles, like everything—not to say everybody—about us, belong to M. BLANC. With half a dozen "*non, mercis*," in answer to as many solicitations to buy, I obtain his lasting scorn and give my attention to the scene about us. The café has opened wide its doors, and, in the true Paris style, littered the walk with its tables and chairs, at which the Sunday crowd are busy with their noonday coffee and *bocks* of beer. The play, which opens at noon, has begun, and a scattered line of people is moving toward the Casino; down the wide avenue carriages, dog-carts and *voitures*, (anything on wheels is a *voiture* in France,) are clattering, and the press of arrivals at the grand portico brings to mind Irving-place and the Academy. At the same time a succession of omnibuses which have toiled up the hill from Monaco and the station rumble into the Place and deposit their loads at the hotel—a feeble deception since it is conspicuously evident that the occupants who alight thereat go immediately across to the Casino. I had previously asked myself from whence came the worshipers of the golden calf in sufficient number to support this gorgeous shrine—and behold! here they were. These in the omnibuses are from Nice and Cannes by rail and steamer, and down the mountain roads come deputations from Menton and San Remo, and the other various resorts upon the coast beyond. A gay and courtly throng it was, and in studying its divers groups and their irregular ebb and flow, all tending in the end to that same, all-absorbing portal, the time slipped insensibly away. Aroused at last by the inward promptings of an appetite that my early morning ride down the mountain had not failed to sharpen, I left the *banc* and betook myself to the restaurant of the hotel. In this, my last preliminary to the final act of facing the continental "tiger" in his den, I was impelled, aside from my earnest desire to encounter something substantial in the way of refreshment, by a curiosity to penetrate this famous *salle-a-manger*, the epicurean delights of which are household words among the sojourners on the seaboard of South France. I found the conveniences for a hasty toilet in the hotel something beyond the common, and crowned with a visible, tangible piece of soap—a commodity which I am solemnly prepared to assert I never before found in a wash-room beyond the Chapnel. In the elation of spirits occasioned by the enjoyment of this unwonted luxury, I entered the restaurant, and found my way to a table, but I am obliged to add that I was bewildered by the spectacle that the room presented. I had been sufficiently impressed with the wonders of the morning, and electrified by the soap, but I was more than ever astonished by the magnificence of this place—LOUIS LE GRAND never ate his *patés* under finer frescoes, or in the midst of such a blaze of color. It is simply superb, and there is no café in Paris that approaches it in appointments. Nor does the merit cease with the ornamental features; the *carte-de-jour* would do credit to the Palais Royal, and my four-franc "*chateaubriand*" was a culinary triumph. I remained later than I had intended by an hour, when I again entered the Place, or, to use its ancient name, Plain of the Robbers, and bent my steps toward the Casino. Crowds were still arriving and the in-going stream flowed freely, but a thin countercurrent had now set, which moved slowly out of the great doors and disseminated itself about the grounds—a melancholy procession on the whole, mainly composed of solemn-looking individuals, who fumbled mechanically in their waistcoat pockets and scowled darkly at nobody in particular as they straggled off to "solitudes unknown." The picture is varied occasionally, but rarely, by a smiling couple, who dance down the steps and across to the café, where they order glasses of fiery Chartreuse in a reckless manner, and bump their heads together over a little pile of gleaming louis. Poor fools! if they could but content themselves to fly on the instant with their yellow gain, it were some profit; but no, the Chartreuse disposed of, and the exact total, after infinite computation, ascertained, they rise from their seats, and after a half-instant of hesitation, go back for one more stake. You will not need to wait long to see them again appear, but this time the smile has faded and the café is abjured. I ascended the steps, and, pressing through the throng, entered the vestibule just as a crash of such music as only WAGNER ever conceived burst from the music-room beyond. A great many people are standing and moving about, among whom I notice a number of decent gentlemen in blue liveries, with scarlet vests, one of whom suggests to me, with a polite smile, that I deposit my cane and duster in the cloak-room, beginning his address in French, but quickly correcting himself and using remarkably good English instead. I also notice more young ladies, only distinguishable from the charmer in the restaurant by being blue where she was green, or crimson where she was brown, and possessed of equally magnificent coiffures; and from the easy assurance, the comfortable air, so to speak, of being at home with which they demean themselves, I am led to suspect they are friends of M. BLANC, or possibly attachés in some capacity of the establishment. (The latest information I am able to obtain on this point leaves me still in a maze of uncertainty.) Working my way through the crowd—pausing only to note that minors are conspicuously forbidden the premises—I come at last to the immense swinging doors which open into the *salons de jue*, and follow a persevering party ahead, who makes a passage through the tangle of feverish people at the entrance. Once inside, all noise ceases instantly, and your hat comes off as instinctively as if you were entering a crypt—even the stentorian chords of the "Tannhaüser March" which fill the hall outside are hushed as by a charm, and not a note enters the silent portal. It is a spacious room, with rich but sombre walls and a high-arched ceiling, and there are two roulette tables, with their circles of eager players within; but I do not pause here—it is the old saloon, and may be regarded now as a simple utility room suitable to such as come with a business-like intention of doing their bit of play without regard to surroundings. I cross between the tables, and pass through into the grand apartment of the new wing—the crowning glory of Monaco. The art of decoration has achieved a climax here, and overwhelms you with a perfect blaze of crimson and gold; the gaze is dazzled by a brilliant whirl of color and shade, and the myriads of interwoven lines seem to dance before your eyes. The whole is an intensified reproduction of Moorish art—a new Alhambra—with the masses of minute figures in color and gilt, arabesques and Koran lines, but multiplied and diversified to an extent never dreamt of by Saracen brush. A circular basin occupies the centre of the immense area, in which a small jungle of tropic plants are growing, and along the sides are ranged numerous seats, cushioned and shaped to the last excess of comfort; enormous chandeliers of gilt and glass hang suspended at various points, but not over the tables—there you see a single chain, to which, at night, the regulation oil-lamp is attached. There is a gaming table at either end—at the upper the *trente-et-quarente* or *rouge-et-noir*, and at the lower another roulette, and the play is fast and furious as I enter the gorgeous hall. There was a class of players who came to the Casino of a Sunday, and habitually ruined themselves to the extent of their three or four francs of weekly earnings. It was, perhaps, with the laudable object of preventing these men, (and women,) to the number of perhaps two-score, from playing, that M. BLANC consented to alter his scale and treble the gains of his bank. I think of this as I draw near the roulette and take my place in the outer circle of players, and I have little difficulty in detecting more than one of this class—haggard men and women, who watch the wheel with wild, irresolute looks, and clutch in their shaking hands a solitary five-franc piece, the very last, it may be, that they possess. A strange and awful scene it is—one that makes us, in cool blood, shudder to behold. An expression rests upon the features of all that silent circle that we should shrink from in the face of a friend we loved or a woman that we respected, and it is with a thrill of recollection, as I stand there, that I withdraw my gaze from the table and glance a second time about me at the painted walls. Is it my discovery? In all their glowing splendor there are no mirrors! The crafty thought of these craftiest of men prevents us, in this hell on earth, from seeing ourselves! There are all sorts and grades of people in this eager ring, presenting a democratic admixture surpassing anything ever seen in Cooper Institute or a Derby stall, and curiously illustrating how strong an equalizer is this "lust of gold." That hideous old woman whose monstrous bulk is with difficulty contained in her capacious chair, is a Russian Countess, who comes every day in the noon train from Nice, and is conveyed to the Casino in a snug trap, with wrappings beyond number, which we shrewdly suspect to be an accommodating arrangement of M. BLANC. She is said to be immensely wealthy, and it is known that she allows herself three thousand francs per diem for play, and never goes beyond her limit, but, so far as I can learn, she has never been seen to win any noticeable amount, while her monthly losses must foot up to a formidable figure. As she sits now, "squat like a toad," near the attentive croupier, fingering her somewhat imposing store of napoleons and staking with a systematic profusion that bespeaks a long-standing familiarity with the game, she is a sight to see. Near her, and in vivid contrast, sits a fair young girl, who counts and recounts a little pile of gold with white, trembling hands. A lovely face it is. The shapely, piquant features and dark eyes of France are hers, but over all the shadows of a wrecked life rest like a pall, to which the fierce excitement of play lends a darker tinge. Yet how fervently we hope she may win, when, with a touch of desperation begot by continuous loss, she gathers her few remaining louis together and stakes the whole upon a single number; her very soul seems to shine in her burning gaze as she leans forward to catch the first glimpse of the erratic ball, tumbling into the final nook, and a stray curl, breaking from its confinement, falls and rests unheeded across her flushed cheek. Who may tell what hopes, what frenzied prayer, what bright resolves for a new life hang on that chance for her? But she has lost, and, shrinking back into her seat, remains oblivious for an instant in her horrible disappointment, with clutched hands and filmy eyes; then rising quickly, she leaves the table and goes back to her bitter existence, with such dark thoughts careering in her brain, perhaps, as visit us all, at times, in this weary course that we call life. Different still, but not less painful, is the picture that next meets my eye; *she*, too, is young and beautiful, and in other days, in all sad probability, the cherished darling of some happy home, with her laughing face and sunny hair. And she is laughing now. Alas! how differently! as she wins *coup* after *coup*—or, losing them, receives fresh gold from the unstinted hand of a young man who leans over her chair in a listless manner and watches her play with a cold half-smile upon his reckless face. Our fathers and mothers, in the good old days, were children still at their age, but—God help us!—what are they? But the players are not all youthful, for there is many a gray head in the circle, and many a wrinkled, shaking hand that darts forward, impatient of the croupier, to grasp the lucky gold; and there are other men of strong middle-age, who toss the *limits* of two hundred francs upon a number, and strive with iron muscles to cheat us into a belief of their indifference. It is a sorry task, and I have yet to see the nature so happy that the scathing touch of this demon play does not cloud its surface. A short time contents me at the roulette. I see some who win thirty-five times their stake, and others who, by blind strokes of briefly continuous "luck," find themselves suddenly possessed of thousands, and in their feverish glee happily fail to catch the wolfish glances of the unfortunates about them, whose gold, by a circuitous but simple process of transmission, has become the property of their more favored neighbors; but I clearly discern that the bulk of the money, notwithstanding, flows in a steady and unremitting stream into the bank. I leave the table and move toward the *Trent-et-quarente*, threading my way through various groups of a nondescript character, fresh arrivals, *exhausted* players, a few observant non-participants, and many single ladies in walking costumes, a trifle too costly in material, and pronounced in color, who saunter from table to table, and evince a lively interest in the fortunes of gentlemen who win. I meet two girls whom I remember to have seen playing unsuccessfully at the roulette, returning from the gardens with swollen eyes that indicate a recent overflow of feeling among the palms, and standing by the mass of humid plants that adorns the centre of the saloon, I notice the unlucky neighbor of the Countess. The overwrought excitement has faded from her face, and in its place has settled the bold, defiant gaze of a beast at bay that meets and breaks my own and sends me on with quickened steps. At the other board I find a somewhat altered community, with a larger proportion of the foreign element, and fewer women. It is characteristic of the latter to ignore the great balance of chances in favor of the even game, and linger at the table where they can sometimes win five, eight, ten or a dozen times their stake, even though the odds against them are absurdly large. America and England are well represented here, and ably, also, if I am to judge by the amount of money dispensed by the Anglo-Saxon hands; while side by side, the pink German face, the darker Russian and Italian, and the sallow French physiognomy are ranged in a living tableau of the nations. The cards are being dealt in a petrifying hush of intense interest as I come up and snatch a glance at the table between the towering shoulder of a fellow-countryman and the burly figure of a much bewhiskered John Bull, and I am puzzled to observe that *noir* is being backed to a very heavy extent, while hardly five hundred francs are seen on the other side. But the partiality of the betters is explained to my understanding by my compatriot, who, when the monotonous voice of the dealer breaks the oppressive silence with the words "*le rouge gagne et couleur perd*," delivers himself of a rotund oath and sends the *rouge* to the d——l for winning in *eight* successive *coups*. These "runs" on a color, I am told, are very disastrous to the players and proportionally advantageous to the bank, as few players will back either red or black beyond a fifth consecutive turn, the bulk of the stakes thereafter being against the winning card. At Monaco, the *rouge* has been known to gain in twenty-two uninterrupted deals, on which occasion, as may be imagined, the table became utterly revolutionized, the raw victims being drained, and the older heads refusing to hazard a stake until the "run" was broken; it is only occasionally that a tried and intrepid hand has the boldness to follow the *séries* to the end. The spectacle at this table is perhaps less painful than at the roulette, as the circle of gamesters is necessarily composed of a wealthier class, to which the cast of the die is a less serious affair, but the spell of the alluring vice seems equally resistless to rich and poor, high-born and humble, and the same sharp hunger for gain gleams in the eyes and whitens the cheeks of both. I linger at the spot during several *coups*, watching the *émo* faces about me, for the play is very high and the strange, consuming fever at its full; but it is a scene that varies little and wearies much, and I turn away at last with a willing step, for the heavy air of the place is becoming oppressive beyond endurance. The rooms are crowded now, but with simple duplicates of the personages I have mentioned. I see, as before, the aimless, spiritless wretch who has lost his all, wandering from game to game, unable to tear himself away, and dreaming a wild dream, I doubt not, of re-established fortunes, secured by the single additional louis which he has not. I see the same new-comer, hurrying up, big with hope, and depositing his foolish coin on the treacherous cloth, while an expression, in which confidence and fear seem equally divided, illumines his face; and there are many more of those brilliant, bold-eyed girls, who topple about upon their exaggerated boot-heels, lending to the picture the bright relief of their rich and many-colored dresses. A few sober men stroll quietly about, photographing the whole upon their memories, with which to thrill some wondering fireside circle far away, and there are some others whose regular visits at each table, and intelligent, watchful air indicate an official relationship which nothing in their modest dress discovers—tried and faithful worthies, whose gentle demeanor covers a strong and ready arm for those industrious individuals who thrive by appropriating a forgotten stake, and have an ingenious way of walking off with fallen *napoleons* adhering to their scientifically-constructed soles. The living circles at the roulette are two deep, and even outside of these an occasional eager soul is seen who tosses his or her money upon the board they cannot see and awaits the result with bated breath; nothing is heard as I pass but the "chink" of coin, the solemn *rien ne va plus* of the croupiers, and the sharp, excited voices of the players in the hasty intervals of betting—"*quatre premier!*" "*seize a pleine!*" "*impair, s'il vous plait!*" "*douze milieu!*" "*zero!*" I pause at the great, swinging door with the last significant word ringing in my ears, and cast a farewell glance back at the glistening, resplendent tableau. Alas! how cold and glittering have grown the beautiful walls, and what a maze of mocking devils' faces seems to grin and dance among the gilded arabesques above! I have lost no money there, (or, what was quite as bad, gained none,) nor felt the poison sting of those who do, but I try in vain to shake off a nameless sense of something gone—a grievous robbery—as I turn away, for I have seen manhood and womanhood stripped of every noble quality and clothed in a terrible and revolting garb in this half hour of my life.

It is a blessed thing to breathe once more the freer air of the outer hall, and I make my way to the music-room gladly, like a tired man, to collect my disjointed thoughts under the soothing influence of "love's half sister." The splendid orchestra are deep in the mysteries of MOZART'S masterpiece, and play superbly, as men who love their task, (Germans, of course,) but it is to a pitiful array of empty boxes; the throng of yonder saloon would fill the auditorium twice over, but "plate sin with gold" and where, in this foolish world, shall we find its counter charm?

MAGDALENA BAY.

Arrival of Disappointed and Disgusted New-Yorkers in San Francisco—The Discomforts of Moss Gathering—Statement of One of the Party.

The telegraph a week since reported the arrival at San Francisco, from Magdalena Bay, of nearly a hundred colonists, originally from New-York, very much dissatisfied with their experiences in their attempt at colonising Lower California. They reached San Francisco quite destitute, and it would seem from all the accounts received, have through the heat of the sun and the treatment they endured, literally and figuratively been done brown. Many of them were in rags, and almost destitute of shoes, and they assert that, although they gathered the moss, for which purpose they were sent to the Colony, they could not get the wages to which they were entitled for their hard work in gathering it under a broiling sun. The following is their story, as told by PETER MCFARLANE, one of their number, and published in the San Francisco *Alta* of June 27:

"MOSES PUCH hired 380 men, including six or seven families, to go to Magdalena to colonize and pick moss. The agreement was that we should receive $20 a month and be found. We went on board the steamer *Ocean Queen* on the 4th day of March. We were out about five days when they offered another contract—ignoring the first one—which was to the effect that we were to receive $15 per month. They put us all on the hurricane deck and let us down one by one to sign this contract. There were three men placed in irons for not signing. When we got to Aspinwall we were placed in cars and locked in. On the route between Aspinwall and Panama, about ten or twelve of the men, who must have been frightened, not knowing where they were going, jumped off, and were shot at from the rear portion of the car. One was wounded. When we got to Panama, some were yet afraid and wanted to remain, but the Secretary, Mr. PALMER, said he would see us through, so most of us went. Some two or three left us there. We then went on board the *Montana*. On arrival at Magdalena Heads, a schooner named *Maggie Hale* took us ashore. This was on the 26th of March. All that we saw there was one stone house, and a brick house. They landed us without any blankets, and we had to sleep on the ground. The next day we built brush houses for ourselves. They gave us one and a half pounds of flour and a pound and a quarter of meat, some potatoes and rice per day, and occasionally beer, tea or coffee. When we first went there we had sugar, but that was soon stopped. The water was very scarce. We only had one condenser; it would condense about 100 gallons per day; we used to bring some in a plunger from a lagoon about 135 miles away. They did not pay us as they agreed, and when we did not work they would not give us our rations. We could not get any satisfaction at all. We were bringing in about fifty pounds of moss a day per man, working hard, and when the time came for pay they would not see us nor give us any satisfaction. MOSES PUCH, the head contractor, left us and came to San Francisco on business; while he was gone, a Mexican commissionist came, and we gave our names, where we were born, &c. Some refused to give the information, when they told us it was to colonize, and we would get 160 acres by so doing. But some got so discouraged that they began to start overland to La Paz. There must have been 130 men started in this way, and from what I heard, there were three men died from want of water between Cayauga and La Paz. Capt. ISHAM came down from San Francisco, and DRAKE DE KAY came from Cape St. Lucas. We sent in a petition signed by all the men that belonged to PUCH's gang, asking that they should be sent out of Magdalena Bay into some American port. I was one of the delegates that went to DEKAY with the petition, and he said we should be sent out as soon as possible, with economy to the Company. Then Capt. ISHAM told us that PUCH had failed to fill his contract, and consequently had gone, but that if we wanted to stay there and work for Capt. HOWLAND, picking moss at the rate $1 25 per hundred pounds and furnish your own rations, the price of which was most exorbitant. So the two or three months' hard work for PUCH we had lost; we were discouraged, and most of us refused to agree to the terms. Those that agreed to work were taken down to Clark's lagoon, but about twenty-six of them started back for our place—a distance of sixty-five miles—and after terrible suffering reached it. Some of the boys gave out for want of water, there being only about two gallons of water among them until they arrived near Cayauca, when they obtained some work. Those twenty-six and about seventy of us who did not go down, went on the schooner *Melbourne* to Cape St. Lucas, where we were put under Capt. RITCHIE's charge, who treated us very well. After we were there about five days the steamer *Montana* came along and brought us to San Francisco.

There was not one cent given us for all our hard work and suffering. Plenty of us had a little when we started, and some clothes, but now everything is gone, and we are landed in a strange city without a cent in our possession, or a place to look for a meal's victuals.

There are about 100 more down there suffering, and are making every effort to get here."

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

An Eastern paper evidently forgets that the joke that you should never say dye to a bald-headed man is as old as the polls.

A Michigan Sunday-school has introduced a brass band at its Sunday evening concerts. The Detroit *Tribune* calls it "a new novelty."

A Vicksburg paper is not pleased with what it calls the vile, dirty, lowdown, lying slang of one of its contemporaries.

Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, too, has been given an LL.D. Wabash College thus honors him and advertises itself.

In Montana the Republicans have renominated Hon. JAMES M. CAVANAUGH for Delegate to Congress. The Democrats will support E. WARREN TOOLE, formerly of St. Joseph, Mo.

Some of the Kansas papers insist that QUANTRELL is still alive. They mention several persons who say they saw him in 1868 at the White Pine Silver Mines.

An Alabama lady Oh's in a Montgomery paper for the power to "shuffle off this heavy body, and become a single drop of condensed coolness."

The soldiers of Eastern Indiana and Western Ohio are to have a reunion at Winchester on the 17th and 18th inst., at which Senator MORTON will be present.

It is confidently expected that the coming meeting in Indianapolis of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be the largest yet held during the twenty-five years of its existence. The session is to begin Aug. 16.

There is one contemptible fellow in Louisville, Ky., who will have very little sympathy if he blew his right hand off celebrating the Fourth—for he robbed the charity boxes in the cathedral to get money for the purpose.

J. FRANCISCO CHAVES is again the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress in New-Mexico. The Democrats have nominated JOSE M. GALLEGOS, who served as a Delegate in a former Congress.

Contrary to previous reports, the grave of Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, at Augusta, Ga., is marked by a neat marble slab; and every morning, Winter and Summer, fresh flowers are laid upon it by a lady resident of that city.

A Bridgeport man who impulsively sold his sick horse to a peddler for a gross of matches, is disgusted at learning that the animal is recovering and bids fair to regain his original value.

After a protracted session the Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky has ended a long dispute by deciding that the name of Major J. ALEXANDER GRANT shall be placed on the State ticket as the candidate for Register of the Land Office.

The New-Haven *Palladium* was published yesterday morning. It was the only paper in New-England that did not omit publication on account of the national anniversary. In Philadelphia the *Press* and the *Inquirer* were published.

A staid colored citizen of New-Orleans, riding in a cart one warm day recently, was astounded by his umbrella suddenly breaking out into a fierce blaze. He was not smoking at the time, and the cause remains to him "a perfeck mys'try."

As Dr. ROGERS, of San Francisco, was hastening to the bedside of his son-in-law, who had attempted to commit suicide a few days ago, he was thrown from his carriage by a runaway horse and fractured his skull. Immediately after, his son, who was riding with him, was also thrown out and had his leg broken.

Among the death notices in a recent number of the Chicago *Tribune* appeared a statement that a lady (the name was given) whose remains were taken to Rochester, N. Y., for burial, had waked from her trance-sleep, and would return to her home in Ozaukee, Wis., July 1.

The monument to HUMBOLDT in the public park at Pittsburg, Penn., was unvailed on Saturday evening, the ceremony being performed by four young ladies. Addresses were made by local celebrities, and there was music by the band.

Mr. A. S. TROWBRIDGE, formerly proprietor and editor of the Wheeling (West Virginia) *Press*, died in that city on Sunday, after a lingering illness, aged fifty-six years. He was a native of this State, and has had much and varied experience in journalism in Virginia and West Virginia.

A banker in Indianapolis, Ind., is annoyed sometimes by the freaks of his absent-minded son. He sent him the other day to the Clearing-house with $12,000 in checks, but the hopeful young man "forgot" all about the errand, and on his way home lost the package. Happily, about $7,000 worth of them was found by the messenger of another bank, but the remaining $5,000 had gone. By stopping payment no loss was entailed.

There are persons in Lawrence County, Indiana, who believe that the recent outrageous attack on the house of the MOODY family, where inflammable articles were thrown at night through the windows, and the inmates of the house were shot at and wounded, was not the result of a family quarrel, but was an attempt at revenge against Mr. THOMAS MOODY for the part he took during the war in securing the punishment of some deserters who had made a murderous assault on one of his friends.

A Committee of Safety has been organized at Pioche, Nevada, to put a stop to lawlessness and crime in that locality. It is asserted that for some months past there has been no protection to life and property in Pioche, and that in the settlement of mining titles the knife and revolver have been appealed to instead of the Courts, and gangs of hired fighters have defied all law and ruled the place. The Committee is said already to number over 300 of the "best citizens," all of whom are well armed.

Two San Francisco merchants made a sort of double bet about the probable result of one of the recent political conventions. It was that the loser should order thirty plates of large Eastern oysters, and to eat them the winner should bring ten friends, it being stipulated that each of the latter must devour in quick succession one plate of raw, one plate of fried, and one of roasted in the shell. If any of the winner's ten friends failed to eat three plates then he must pay the bill.

A Southern correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun* calls upon Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON to publish a complete history of the part he took in the military operations of the Confederates, allowing no false delicacy toward the distinguished President of the Confederacy to stand in the way of telling the whole truth. The same writer asserts that at the very moment of Gen. JOHNSTON'S removal from command, he had commenced a series of field movements against Gen. SHERMAN'S army, which could scarcely have failed to deliver Georgia from the invaders.

The ladies of Bennington, Vt., do not buy any more bread toasters of wandering gypsy girls. This is the way it has happened: The other day a young girl belonging to a gang of gypsies, then stopping in their neighborhood, called at several houses, and at each said that the lady of the adjoining dwelling wanted one of her toasters, and if they would buy and pay for it, she (the lady of the other house) would take it and pay for it just as soon as she could get a bill changed. When the accommodating friends sent the fork to their neighbor, they were informed that she did not wish it, and had just bought one for Mrs. ——, and so ran the tale along the whole street.

A clear and intelligible statement of the exact position of the Southern Democrats on the amendments, &c., is given by the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*. It is in these words: 'It is not with the political convictions of Messrs. DAVIS and STEPHENS and TOOMBS the Southern people find fault. The preponderance of those convictions are as much now as ever with them. The State rights views of the Southern people are as decided now as ever. But it is as to the policy of proclaiming and insisting on those views on the one side, or on the other of waiving their discussion and holding them in abeyance until they can receive a fair and impartial hearing before the American people, that the former comrades in arms and in council of the great Southern leaders now stand divided."

In a Missouri paper we read a romance of which a Mr. HAYNES and his little son are jointly the heroes. As the story runs they were in a field, when a swarm of bees alighted upon the boy, covering him from head to foot; they hung upon his ears, chin and nose in great bunches, and clung in thick clusters to every part of his body. Mr. HAYNES, realizing the dangerous situation in which his child was placed, commanded him to stand quite still. This the brave little fellow did, until the bees had all settled. Mr. HAYNES then took a stick, gently lifted the boy's hat from his head and placed it upon a neighboring bush, when the entire swarm left their extraordinary resting place and took to the hat and bush. Strange to relate, the boy received only one sting, and that was caused by his seizing with his teeth a bee that was trying to make its way into his mouth.

At the head of the editorial columns of the Selma (Ala.) *Times & Messenger* of Sunday morning appears an obituary of WM. EARLEY, a negro, who has been for many years the body servant of the editor of that paper, and as such, made with him the campaigns of the Confederate Army of the Tennessee, in 1864 and 1865. We quote: "He was faithful as a slave, and protected the property of his owner more than once during the Yankee invasion of Middle Georgia. He was kind-hearted and liberal, and stood square up to white people, voting the Democratic ticket since his enfranchisement. He will be remembered by the Registration Committee during the election last Fall, as the negro who walked up to Gen. SHELBY, in whose brigade he had seen some service, and told him that he wanted to register. After registering, he said that he wanted them to tell him if he had the right ticket, showing them a Democratic ticket. Gen. SHELBY replied to him that it was the right ticket if he wanted to vote for the Democracy. He said that he did. About that time a dozen or so fifteenth amendments got around him to change his vote, when he replied, 'You are all a set of fools. It is as much as I can do to live here with the white folks voting, and if you negroes had the reins, I know that I would have to leave.' We have spent with him, in the army, many a night, and he has often ministered to our comfort on the march and in the camp. Peace to his ashes. He was a faithful slave."

A paragraph was published in this column a few days ago in which it was stated that the late Commodore TATNALL's youngest son remained loyal to the flag of the country, although his three brothers and two brothers-in-law, as well as his father, traitorously went over to the rebels; and that when he was stationed in Savannah, Ga., in 1865, the bitterness felt toward him for his maintenance of the Union, was such that hosts of his old friends in his native city refused to recognize him. The Mobile *Register* quotes this paragraph, and comments upon it in the subjoined terms, which we submit without abridgement to Democrats and Republicans, North and South, *without* comment: "That reminds us of another case that we have heard of, which happened a good many years ago. Judas Iscariot, Esq., was a citizen of Judea, one of the provinces of what was at that time 'the best Government in the world.' He was pay-master, too, and carried the bag. Pay-master Iscariot was 'loyal' at a time when eleven of his most intimate friends and associates 'went over' to a cause that was considered and officially pronounced seditious and 'traitorous.' Mr. Iscariot was suitably rewarded, but such was the 'bitterness felt toward him,' that even some of the chief men among the supporters of the Government 'refused to recognize him' or to have anything to do with him, and the poor fellow actually went and hanged himself in despair. In fact such is the prejudice existing against certain species of 'loyalty' that few people have even yet ventured to vindicate the reputation of Mr. Iscariot. We commend the congenial task to the attention of the TIMES."

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

His Covetous Glances at the Gubernatorial Office in Massachusetts—The Intentions of the Honorable Gentleman.

The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* of this week, which is published in Gen. BUTLER's district, speaks as follows of his entrance into the field as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts:

"We do not know that changes may not be made in the Butler programme, which, as we gather it from pretty good authority, is substantially this: Gen. BUTLER himself, though sometimes up and sometimes down, has managed, in those ways peculiar to himself, to have a good many things his own way at Washington. But, nevertheless, he is mistrusted there, not at all admired in his general moral qualities, (politically speaking we mean, of course,) and has it flung in his face too often for comfort that he does not fairly represent Massachusetts, but only a small district in the State, with many doubts whether, in reality, he fairly represents the sentiments even of that section.

This condition of things has led him to attempt the disproval of these assertions and flings, and he proposes to take possession of the State just as he took possession of this Congressional district, by storm. And he will operate pretty much in the same way. It will be remembered that, preliminary to his active canvass here, a numerously-signed invitation was got up asking him to come to Salem to give his views upon public questions. He did so, and was well received, many being cordial in their support because they liked him for his own sake, and as many more giving him that negative kind of upport which owed its chief inspiration to a gratification that other candidates whom they disliked were going to be killed off. In the same way he will enter upon the State campaign with a full confidence in his power to sweep everything before him, certainly with the nomination of the Republican State Convention, possibly without it, for he feels positively sure of the enthusiastic support of the entire Labor Reform element, the strengthening of which he has in view in his open defence of the Paris Commune, with its spirit of rapine, vandalism, plunder, and agrarianism. He has the support of no Boston newspaper at the outset, (the *Traveller* coming more nearly to it than any of them,) but thinks there will be no difficulty in having newspaper support enough when it becomes apparent to common observation that the tide is setting in his direction. As for country newspapers, he thinks they can be had for a consideration if necessary, the General, probably, having seen no occasion to change his views since his public utterance during his stumping tour in the Dana campaign, to the effect that 'a newspaper editor could be bought for $50,' or words substantially like that.

In the present State campaign, the Newburyport *Herald* is, as we said on Friday, the 'opening gun' in Gen. BUTLER's interest. It is to be followed by a call to be signed by a couple of hundred persons or so for the General to speak upon public questions in Boston; and he more than intimated at Gloucester, the other day, that an invitation was all that he needed to induce him to go there, where he would be likely to advance views upon the treaty and the fishing interests that would inspire the people of that section with enthusiasm in his behalf; though how much influence a Governor can have in adjusting a question of this kind, it is quite difficult to see.

Now we do not profess to have 'interviewed,' Gen. BUTLER, and it is by no means impossible that present intentions may not be, to some extent, modified. But the plan and the motives we have sketched may be relied upon as those which are well understood among Gen. BUTLER's intimate friends, and are freely circulated in well-informed political circles. And this we do not state, either, to Gen. BUTLER's prejudice. We do not believe in men of his stripe except in certain emergencies, and never in civil council. He will never reach the Governorship of Massachusetts by any instrumentality of ours, because he is a man who, in our judgment, would neither dignify nor elevate the moral tone of the office. But we do confess to a liking for the very square way in which he goes in for an office when he sets out, throwing himself upon the people with an utter contempt for committees and politicians accustomed to rule. Indeed, it is this 'dare-devil' style that constitutes his strength, and, what is more, he knows it, and knows that he must succeed by such tactics, if at all. Whether he will succeed this time or not remains to be seen; but, if we are not very greatly mistaken, he will be a candidate, if not of the Republicans, of the Labor Reformers."

CRIME AT THE TOMBS.

A Heavy Calendar and Long List of Felonies—Embezzlements and Larcenies.

A large number of prisoners were arraigned yesterday, before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, the majority of whom had been guilty of nothing more serious than celebrating the Fourth with such vigor as to get drunk in the process. There were, however, several felonies, as will be seen from the following report:

MORRIS F. BEER, lately a book-keeper in the employ of AUGUST BERNHEIM & Co., Nos. 13 and 15 White-street, was arraigned by Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, upon a charge of defrauding his employer. The special case made in the complaint was, that BEERS had presented to LOUIS SCHLOSS, the cashier of the house, the pass-book of NICHOLAS ERNEST, one of the workmen, with a memorandum of $24 as due to ERNEST, which amount was given to him, and converted by him to his own use. It is stated that it was his habit to duplicate the amounts due the workmen, and that he has defrauded his employers of a large sum by this process. He was committed for examination.

ANN CULLIN, a full account of whose exploits in robbing hotels has appeared in the TIMES, was arraigned yesterday on a complaint made by CATHARINE O'BRIEN in behalf of the Belmont Hotel, from which, it was alleged, the prisoner had stolen bed-quilts, pillow-cases and other articles of the value of $24, all of which were found in her possession. As there were several other complaints to be made against her she was committed for further examination.

THOMAS MCCORMACK, of No. 3 Cherry-street, was arraigned on a charge of picking the pocket of JOHN FULTON of a small amount, as the two were leaving the restaurant No. 9 James-street. He denied his guilt, but was committed for trial at the General Sessions in default of $500 bail, and the complainant was sent to the House of Detention.

Another case of larceny from the person was that of JOHN MARSTEN, who gave his residence as No. 56 Leonard-street, who was charged by SILAS CONDITT, of No. 115 Sullivan-street, with stealing an opera-glass from his pocket, and mentioned, in corroboration of the charge, that he saw the hand of the prisoner in his coat-pocket, and immediately afterward missed the property. The accused was committed, in default of $500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

WILLIAM MCCUAG, a messenger in the employ of the New-York Gold Exchange at a salary of $10 per week, was arraigned on the complaint of THOMAS B. ACKERS, Secretary of the Exchange, who charged him with embezzlement. It was stated that MCCUAG having collected $50 from HENRY A. HEISER, one of the members of the Exchange, had appropriated the amount to his own use. An effort was made by the complainant to have the case kept out of the newspapers, and it was intimated that the case would probably be compromised. Justice HOGAN, however, did not appear to be a party to such a purpose, as MCCUAG was committed for examination.

PAUL CHRISTIAN, keeper of a basement saloon at No. 2 New Chambers-street, and LOUIS TIEMAN, his bar-keeper, were arraigned on a charge of robbery, made by CORNELIUS FITZPATRICK, of No. 5 Washington-street. The complainant alleged that Monday evening he went into the saloon of CHRISTIAN, and having called for drinks gave a $5 bill in payment. Having waited some time in vain for his change, he went out, and appealing to a policeman, was referred to the Station-house. Not obtaining any succor there, he returned to the saloon and again demanded his change, when he was attacked by the prisoners and two other men who are unknown and have not been arrested, and in the mêlée he was robbed, as he claims, of $100, which he had upon his person. The accused were held in $2,500 bail each for their appearance at the Court of General Sessions, which was at once furnished, and they were set at liberty. FITZPATRICK being required to give bonds for his appearance to prosecute, was unable to do so, and was locked up in the House of Detention.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Startling Increase in Small-Pox—An Infected House to be Vacated—Movements and Mortality of Other Diseases.

The Board of Health met yesterday at the usual hour, and, President BOSWORTH being absent, Commissioner MANIERRE was elected President *pro tem.* Commissioners BARR, CECCARINI, GROSS, HENRY SMITH and STEPHEN SMITH were present. The Board ordered that suits be commenced in three cases of violations of the Tenement-house law, twenty-seven cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and one case of violation of the Sanitary Code.

A communication from the Sanitary Committee declared that, for sanitary reasons, it was essential that Worth-street, adjacent to Baxter-street, should be graded and paved without delay. A copy was sent to the Department of Public Works.

A communication from the City Sanitary Inspector reported that the manure men are yet dumping on the ground at Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, East River, and it was referred to the Board of Police, with a request that the persons thus offending be arrested. Another report from the City Sanitary Inspector stated that the houses Nos. 343 and 345 West Thirty-sixth-street have become unfit for human habitation by reason of the persistent and extensive presence in them of small-pox. It was recommended, and the Board ordered that the houses be vacated. There have been several cases of small-pox in these houses, which are quite small and very filthy, and two deaths. The houses are to be vacated within twenty-four hours, and not again occupied until after they have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, made the following comparative statement of contagious diseases:

Week ending June 24—Typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 47; small-pox, 45; measles, 13; diphtheria, 5.

Week ending July 1—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid fever, 7; scarlet fever, 47; small-pox, 77; measles, 13; diphtheria, 5.

Of the 77 cases of small-pox, 22 were discovered by Health Inspectors during their vaccinations.

Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, reported 604 registered deaths for the past week, being 118 more than for the previous week, and 169 less than for the corresponding week of 1870. Although the death-rate is rapidly rising, as usual at this season, the foregoing comparison between the past year and the present is one very favorable for the latter. Zymotic diseases occasioned 277 deaths, constitutional 133, local 138, developmental 34, and violent causes 22. The mortality from small-pox diminished from 27 to 22. Measles caused 3 deaths, and typhoid fever 1, being severally the same number as in the preceding week. Twelve deaths were referred to scarlatina, and 3 to typhus fever, an increase of 5 and 2 respectively; 208 deaths were due to diarrheal complaints, an increase of 87 per cent.; 199 occurred among children less than two years old; the mortality, however, from affections of this class was very much below that of the corresponding week in 1870, when they produced, altogether, 257 deaths, of which 228 were of children less than two years of age. There was registered another death from hydrophobia, which took place on June 29; the victim had been bitten by a dog three months previous to the fatal issue, and died within twenty-four hours after the development of the disease. The number of deaths from consumption rose from 76 to 85. The following were the principal meteorological observations for the past week, taken at the Cooper Union, for this Department. Mean reading of barometer, 29.852 inches; mean temperature, 67.61°; maximum temperature in shade, 80°, and in sun, 110.5° on Tuesday; minimum, 54° on Thursday; mean degree of humidity, 57.02. During the Spring quarter just closed there were registered 6,605 deaths, 17 less than the mortality of the Winter quarter, and 312 more than that of the corresponding period of 1870. This excess was mainly due to zymotic diseases and consumption. Small-pox occasioned 308 deaths, an increase of about 50 per cent. upon the previous quarter. The mortality from scarlatina declined by 77, and that from measles by 24. Typhus fever was credited with 24 deaths, and typhoid with 42. Forty-nine deaths were referred to erysipelas, and 700 to diarrheal diseases; 1,015 deaths were produced by phthisis pulmonalis, an excess of 110 over the Spring quarter of the past year. During the two weeks ending June 12 and 19, there were 245 and 240 deaths from small-pox in London, and the epidemic continued unabated in the other English towns hitherto under its influence. It was declining in Brussels. Reports from Paris have been again resumed, and, considering its late lamentable condition, exhibit a most gratifying state of public health. Within the week ending June 16, there were returned only 1,250 deaths, against 1,144 in the corresponding period of 1870. Twenty-nine were attributed to typhoid fever, and sixteen to small-pox.

A communication was received from Dr. RUSSELL, stating that Dr. M. BARRUCK, No. 226 East Thirtieth-street, had not only failed to report a case of small-pox occurring in his practice, but, death resulting, had given a certificate in which the cause of death was falsely stated. It was ordered that the attorney bring suit against the delinquent.

The McFayden Homicide—A Petty Quarrel Ends in Brutal Murder.

An inquest was commenced yesterday morning, by Coroner HERRMAN, in the case of JOHN C. MCFAYDEN, a ship-joiner, who had died at No. 272 Monroe-street, at 6 o'clock in the morning, from injuries received at No. 503 Grand-street, from MICHAEL C. SHEA and WM. QUINN. HERMAN BURZEL, proprietor of the saloon, testified that Sunday afternoon SHEA and QUINN entered his saloon together. MCFAYDEN was already there, seated at a table with some friends. QUINN said, "There is the man I want to see," and called to MCFAYDEN, who advanced. QUINN then wanted to know what the latter had said about his friend JOHN GALVIN, and declared his readiness to fight any who spoke against his friend. MCFAYDEN answered that he said nothing against him, and after some words SHEA professed to be satisfied, and the party drank together. As they drank SHEA dealt MCFAYDEN a blow in the stomach, and seizing him around the neck, beat him violently in the face. BURZEL making an effort to separate them, was thrust aside by QUINN, who, declaring that there should be a fair fight, dealt MCFAYDEN several blows. The assailed man attempted to escape, but was knocked down by SHEA and QUINN, both of whom jumped upon him. They were finally ejected from the saloon and MCFAYDEN carried to his home, where he died, as stated, from the injuries they inflicted. He is said to have been a man of peaceable disposition, and was employed with several others by a contractor in fitting up JOHN GALVIN's saloon in Grand-street, but the contractor failing, a misunderstanding ensued, which was the matter referred to in the beginning of the quarrel. It also appeared that there had been a previous quarrel between QUINN and MCFAYDEN, the former of whom was once a policeman, but was dismissed two years ago. He is President of the John Galvin Association, and is a Tammany ward politician of some note. Both the assailants have been arrested, and are held to await the result of the inquest, which will be concluded on Friday.

Fire Department Promotions.

Chief Engineer PERLEY has issued a general order announcing the following promotions, all of which took effect on the 1st inst.:

Foreman BENJAMIN A. GICQUEL, of Engine Company No. 25, to be Assistant Engineer; Foreman JAMES H. MONROE, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, to be Assistant Engineer; Foreman WALTER T. FURLONG, of Engine Company No. 6, to be Assistant Engineer; Assistant Foreman JOHN BATTERBERRY, of Engine Company No. 6, to be Foreman; Assistant Foreman M. D. TOMPKINS, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, to be Foreman; Assistant Foreman WILLIAM MITCHELL, of Engine Company No. 28, to be Foreman; Assistant Foreman FRANCIS J. REILLY, of Engine Company No. 4, to be Foreman; Assistant Foreman CHARLES A. WOLF, of Engine Company No. 8, to be Foreman; Assistant Foreman EDWARD W. WILHELM, of Engine Company No. 13, to be Foreman; Fireman JOHN J. BRESNAN, of Engine Company No. 12, to be Assistant Foreman; Fireman MICHAEL O. CONNOR, of Engine Company No. 21, to be Assistant Foreman; Fireman JOHN HARRIS, of Engine Company No. 27, to be Assistant Foreman; Fireman THOMAS LEONARD, of Engine Company No. 13, to be Assistant Foreman; Fireman FREDERICK BOSCHERT, of Engine Company No. 34, to be Assistant Foreman; Fireman JOHN SATTLER, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, to be Assistant Foreman; Fireman FRANK BURKE, of Engine Company No. 17, to be Assistant Foreman; Fireman MICHAEL HART, of Engine Company No. 27, to be Assistant Foreman; Fireman PHILIP SHERIDAN, of Engine Company No. 5, to be Assistant Foreman; Fireman THOMAS LAHERY, of Engine Company No. 15, to be Assistant Foreman.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 5.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the application of William K. Hinman, receiver; motion granted.

Dun et al. *vs.* Nichols; motion granted.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York *vs.* George Canaday et al.; motion granted.

Fargo et al. *vs.* Howell et al.; reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 5.

By Judge Monell.

Russell Sturgis *vs.* David Colden Murray et al.; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 5.

By Judge Larremore.

Beach *vs.* Hart; motion granted, with leave to defendant Hart to serve amended answer in five days.

Clark *vs.* Rogers; judgment ordered against defendant Rogers upon his answer as frivolous, with costs.

Carland *vs.* Reed; reference ordered.

Defiganum *vs.* Wiet et al.; judgment vacated.

Ernest Kies *vs.* Clara Kies; reference ordered.

Tyler *vs.* Tweed, Jr., as referee; reference ordered.

Donohue *vs.* McLelland et al.; reference ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 5.

Before Judge Larrimore.

IMPRISONED FOR CONTEMPT.

Dora Horwitz vs. *Israel Horwitz.*—This was an action for divorce. Subsequent to commencement, the action was discontinued, but an order was made directing that defendant pay $200 fee to plaintiff's counsel. This fee not having been paid, one Kiernan signed a consent as attorney on behalf defendant, that he be imprisoned, and he was imprisoned. A motion is now made for his discharge on the ground that the order is not only an extraordinary one, but irregular; that the suit having been discontinued the order for the counsel fee could not be enforced, and that Kirnan had no authority to represent the defendant or bind him by a consent.

Judge LARREMORE took the papers and reserved his decision.

Mr. Newcombe for motion.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 5.

FIRST BOARD.

$140,000 U.S.6s,'81, C..115⅛	2,000 P., Ft. W. & C., ex int....102⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small....114⅛	1,000 Tol.,P. & W.2d. 78
5,000 do....114⅛	10 Hanover Bank....104
1,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'62..114	25 Fourth Nat. Bank.113
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65..114⅛	200 Con.Coal of Md.... 38
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....b3.112⅛	300 Mar. Pf.... 6
10,000 do....112⅛	300 do...bet. call. 5⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113	200 West. Un.Tel..b.c. 58⅛
80,000 do....s3.113	50 Am. M. U. Ex.... 53
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.113⅛	50 Adams Ex...b. c. 80⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.111⅛	35 do.... 80⅛
5,000 do....112	20 do.... 80⅛
50,000 do....112⅛	100 N.Y.Cen.&H..b. c. 97⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, cur....115	400 do.... 97⅛
2,000 Va. St. 6s, old... 65	10,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. c'ts..bet. call. 92⅛
19,000 S.C.St. 5s, n., ex int.,Jan.& Jy. 58⅛	5,000 do.... 92⅛
1,000 Mo.St.6s, ex int. 94⅛	500 do.... 92⅛
2,000 do.... 94⅛	500 Erie.... 27⅛
40,000 do.... 95	200 do.... 27⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is. ex int. 92⅛	300 Reading..b. c., s10.111⅛
2,000 Mich.S,S.F.bds.101⅛	600 L. S. & M.So..b. c.109
3,000 Cen. Pac.G.bds., ex int.... 99⅛	1,400 C. & N. W..b. c. 73⅛
4,000 Un.P. 1st,ex int. 89⅛	300 do.... 73⅛
10,000 do...bet. call. 89⅛	13 Panama.... 52
5,000 Chi.& N.W.c'ld. 93	200 Clev. & Pitts...b. c.117⅛
10,000 Un.P.7s,L.G..b3. 86	500 Chi. & R. I.....109⅛
1,000 Gt.West. 2d.... 85⅛	30 do....110⅛
7,000 C. & R.I. & Pac. 7s....ex int.100⅛	300 do...bet. call.109⅛
2,000 do...bet. call.100⅛	100 Mil. & St.P.... 61⅛
5,000 Mor.& Essex 2d.100	100 Tol., W. & W.... 59
6,000 N.J. Cen.,n.bds.103⅛	100 do.... 59⅛
5,500 Clev. & P. 4th.. 87	600 Bos., H. & Erie.... 3
	100 St. L. & Iron Mt.. 60⅛
	400 Morris & Essex.... 93
	100 C., C. & I. Cen.... 20

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.114⅛	50 Am. M. Un. Ex... 52⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.115	100 do.......b60. 53
5,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.113⅛	100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 96⅞
10,000 do....113⅛	200 Harlem....b. c.125⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.113⅛	200 Reading.....s60.110⅛
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113⅛	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 89⅛
25,000 do....113⅛	20 do.... 89⅛
6,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.112⅛	40 Clev. & Pitts., b. c.118⅛
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 58⅛	40 T.,W. & W. Pf.b.c. 83
10,000 do.... 58⅛	600 C. & N. W....b. c. 73⅛
2,000 Un.Pac. 10s Inc. 83⅛	200 do.... 73⅛
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..104	200 Chi. & R. I.....108⅛
8,000 Col.,C. & Ind. C. 1st...bet. call. 87⅛	200 Mil. & St. P....b3. 61⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. L. G.. 85⅛	100 Mil. & St.P. Pf.,b3. 81
15 Del. & Hud. Can..122	500 Chi. & Alt.....121
300 Sp. Mt. Coal, b. c.. 71	100 do...bet. call.120⅛
100 Con. C. of Md., b.c. 38	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 83⅛
	15 P.,Ft.W.& C.guar.100

WEDNESDAY, July 5—P. M.

Wall-street, after the holidays, was moderately active on the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room, and lower on the Foreign Exchanges, on account of the extreme cheapness of Money in London and on the Continent. The sales of Gold were steady through the morning business at 113½@113⅝ ₱ cent., but on the report of easier terms for Bills on London and for Cable transfers of Gold, (offered lower than Sight Bills on London,) the quotation relapsed to 113⅜@113½ ₱ cent. The only buoyancy of the day was in the Public Funds, which rose ½@1 ₱ cent. on Saturday's closing figures, and were nearly or quite equal to the price of Gold in the afternoon. The sales to the Sinking Fund at noon were also close upon the price of Gold, on a comparatively small offering, $1,811,000, as against $1,000,000, to be purchased. The cause of this stiffness in the Funds was believed to be the cable telegrams from London and Frankfort, where our 5-20s and 10-40s are in demand and the rates of Money are almost nominal.

The following are the accepted offers to sell United States 5-20s to the Sinking Fund:

Ed. Sweet & Co.	Baker & Kitchen.
$4,000 '65, c., n....112.85	$50,000 '65, c., n....113.33
4,000 '67, c....112.85	50,000 '65, c., n....113.38
3,000 '68, r....112.85	50,000 '65, c., n....113.39
100,000 '65, r., n....112.77	38,250 '65, c., n....113.42
18,000 '67, c....112.77	Martin & Runyon.
10,000 '65, c., n....112.77	13,200 '65, c., n....113.05
10,000 '65, c., n....112.79	6,000 '67, c....113.05
10,000 '65, c., n....112.89	9,000 '67, r....113.05
6,750 '65, r., n....112.81	4,000 '62, r....113.15
10,000 '67, c....112.85	800 '65, c., o....113.15
10,000 '67, c....112.86	200 '64, c....113.15
10,000 '67, c....112.92	2,000 '68, c....113.15
10,000 '67, c....113	1,150 '62, c....113.15
W. A. Williams.	3,650 '67, c....113.20
20,000 '65, c., n....113.01	Jay Cooke & Co.
Chas. Allardice.	28,000 '62, r....113.40
21,000 '65, n....113.12½	11,000 '62, ind....113.40
White, Morris & Co.	50,000 '64, r....113.40
1,000 '64, r....113.15	60,000 '65, r....113.40
5,000 '65, c., o....113.15	12,500 '65, r., n....113.40
2,000 '65, r., n....113.03	35,000 '67, c....113.40
1,000 '65, c., n....113.03	125,000 '65, n....113.40
16,000 '67, c....113.03	173,500 '67, c....113.40
Total....	$1,000,000

The Stock market on the Railway Shares was, on the average, steady in prices, but there was no decided spirit in the speculation on either side of the account. The dealings were comparatively light, and there seemed to be no concerted movement to put prices up or to bear them down. After the late Board in the Afternoon the following quotations were made in front of the Exchange, on Broad-street, as compared with the last quotations of Saturday Afternoon, when the Board adjourned to this morning. In the Foreign Exchanges we hear of Cable transfers on London at 110⅛ ₱ cent., less a brokerage, and sales of prime 60 days at 110⅝, less a brokerage. The Public Funds close strong. Gold barely steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 1.

	Saturday.	Wed'sday.
United States 10-40s	111	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114½	115½
United States 5-20s of 1867	112½	113½
American Gold	113½	113½
Bills on London, 60 days	110½	110⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson	97⅛	97½
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	92	92½
Reading Railroad	110⅞	111⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	109¼	109⅝
North-west Common	73¾	73⅞
North-west Preferred	91⅝	92½
Pacific Mail	42¾	42½
St. Paul Preferred	80	80½
St. Paul Common	60¾	61½
Lake Shore	108⅞	109½
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	47¾
Toledo and Wabash	58⅛	59½
Western Telegraph	58⅛	58⅛
Erie	27⅛	27⅜
Union Pacific	31⅛	30⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	99½	99½
Union Pacific Bonds	89¾	89½
Consolidated Coal	37½	38

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.

Gold receipts	$1,453,668 05
Gold payments	778,154 38
Gold balance	55,436,122 14
Currency receipts	921,371 39
Currency payments	545,488 97
Currency balance	2,707,842 26
Customs	362,000 00

The Treasury received today about the same amount in Gold for Customs as was paid out for Gold Interest on the Public Debt—$588,000, against $600,000.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81 ....115⅛	5-20 coup., '67 ....113⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81 ....115⅛	5-20 coup., '68 ....113⅛
5-20 coup., '62 ....115⅛	10-40 registered 112
5-20 coup., '64 ....114⅛	10-40 coupon 112⅜
5-20 coup., '65 ....114⅛	6's currency 115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65 ....113⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.... 71⅛	Alabama 8s, R. bds... 92⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 72	Ohio 6s, '81....102
Virginia 6s, old.... 65	Ohio 6s, '86....102
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 72	Indiana 6s, War Loan.100
Georgia 7s, gold bds.. 92	Indiana 5s....100
N. Car. 6s, old.... 46⅛	Michigan 6s, '73....x 99
N. Car. F. A. '68.... 30	Michigan 6s, '78.... 99
S. C. 6s. Jan. & July.. 58⅛	Michigan 6s, '83.... 99
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 61⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Ln...107⅛
Missouri 6s.... 95	N. Y. Coup. B'ty Ln..107⅜
Louisiana 6s.... 65	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.106
La. 6s, new fl't'g debt. 61	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.106
La. 6s, levee bonds.... 71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.106
La. 8s, lev. bs. of '75.. 87	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.106
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.106
California 7s....110	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.106
Cal. 7s, large bonds...112⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
Connecticut 6s....100⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101
Rhode Island 6s....102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 90	Tol. & Wab. Cons. C.. 88⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 93⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 89	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 85⅛
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.... 83	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 85⅜
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 92	Galena & Chi. 2d.... 96⅛
Long Dock bds.... 98	Chi., R. I. & P....100
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.102	Morris & Essex 1st...103⅛
Harlem 1st 7s....102	Morris & Essex 2d.... 99⅛
Har., Con.M.& S.F.6s. 92	Cleve. & Tol. S. F....100
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.... 94	N. J. C. 2d, new bds..103⅜
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds.... 96	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.x102⅛
M. C. 1st 8s, '82....118⅛	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.. 98
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.... 97	P.,F.W.&C.8 ₱ c.E.bs.100
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.101⅛	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 92
Pac. R.7s,guar by Mo. 98	Clev. & Pitts. 2d....100
Cen. Pac. bds.... 99⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.... 96
Union Pac. 1st bds.... 89⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 86
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.... 83⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F....100⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.... 83⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st....100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75..106⅛	Chi. & Alt. Inc.... 98
Chi. & N. W. S. F.... 99	Ohio & Miss. 1st....x 90
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds. 93	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 94⅛
Chi. & N. W.Con.bds. 92⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....108⅛
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds. 88	Marietta & Cin. 1st.... 96
Han. & St. Jo. Con....103⅛	Chicago & Mil. 1st.... 92⅛
Lack. & West. bds.... 99	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.. 87⅜
Del., Lack. & W. 1st..100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d... 70
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.... 97	Tol., P. & W., E. D.. 88⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.... 95	Tol., P. & W., W. D.. 89
T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.. 89	Tol., P. & W., 2d.... 77⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 90⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 98
Tol. & Wab. Eq. bds.. 80⅛	Cedar Falls & M. 1st.. 85⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York....135	East River....112⅛
Manhattan....155	Nassau....106⅛
Merchants'....119	Corn Exchange....129
Mechanics'....135	St. Nicholas....125
City....225	Park....156
Phenix....x 7	Manuf. & Merchants'.100
Merchants' Exchange. 99	Central National....104
Leather Manufact'rs..185	Second National....180
State of New-York....112	Fourth National....112
Ocean.... 92	Ninth National....112
Pacific....200	Tenth National....120
Bank of N. America..103⅛	Bank'rs & Brok's' Ass. 91
Metropolitan....135	

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 21st of June gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,110,246	Increase.. £6,511
Public deposits	10,246,647	Increase.. 56,959
Other deposits	19,257,287	Increase..910,171
Government securities	12,989,490	Increase.. 18,277
Other securities	16,816,887	Increase..296,770
Notes unemployed	17,106,210	Increase..688,090

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,546,530, being a decrease of £170,030: and the stock of bullion in both departments is £26,408,277, showing an increase of £483,323 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£26,408,277	£21,549,665
Reserve	17,861,747	14,011,880
Notes in circulation	23,546,530	22,537,785
Rate of discount	2½ ₱ cent.	3 ₱ cent.
Consols	92	92⅛
French Rentes	52f.	72f. 35c.

The Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand, free of tax.

The United States Fire Insurance Company announce a Dividend of *Seven ₱ cent.*, free of Government tax, and payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GREAT NATIONAL LOAN.

$133,000,000 NEW FIVE PER CENTS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Interest quarterly, February, May, August and November.

BONDS FREE OF ALL TAXES, LOCAL OR NATIONAL.

The Treasury Department having already received subscriptions to the amount of $67,000,000 to the first two hundred millions of the new loans authorized by the act of Congress of July 14, 1870, for refunding the public debt, bearing five per cent. per annum interest, now offers to popular subscription the remaining $133,000,000 of this particular loan, and is prepared to promptly deliver the coupon bonds or registered certificates in exchange dollar for dollar for any of the United States six per cent. bonds or registered stocks, known as *five-twenties*, or for gold coin, at the par value of the new loan, and accrued interest from the 1st of May.

The interest on the registered stock of this loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid (if desired by the holder) directly by the United States Treasurer in his gold check for the quarterly interest, to the Post-office address of every holder, free of trouble or expense, dispensing with attendance, in person or by proxy, at the Treasury, for the purpose of receipting for and drawing such interest.

The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six per cent. bonds, and in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are being reduced by purchases, averaging, for two years past, about $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the new loan, in connection with the existing sinking fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both principal and interest of the public debt of the United States. *The loan creates no additional supply of Government Stocks*, while the application of the surplus revenue is constantly lessening the funded stocks bearing six per cent. gold interest.

The policy of the Government since the close of the war in 1865, which left a debt upon the country of $2,755,995,275, and an annual taxation of $311,000,000, has been to reduce steadily both debt and taxes, to reduce the principal of the debt by actual payments, and to lessen the annual burden of interest, and thereby the burden of taxation, not only through such payments, but by funding the debt at the cheapest rates of interest practicable from time to time, until it is now felt that the very cheapest rates are due to the high credit, unblemished public faith, and vast and growing resources of the country. From $2,755,995,275 the principal of the debt has been reduced to $2,247,165,069—both sums exclusive of accrued interest—and from the heavy burden of $151,832,000 per annum, the interest charge has been reduced to $112,780,000 per annum; while the annual taxation under the internal revenue system, which the necessities of the war and the debt thereby created rendered necessary for at least a short series of years, has been reduced from $311,000,000 in 1865–66 to about $150,000,000 per year in 1870–71—or less than one-half the first-named sum. And in the year 1871–72 a further reduction will come in under the act of July, 1870, so as to give only $126,000,000 for the year, or about two-fifths the maximum of 1865–66.

By the successful refunding of the public debt at moderate rates of interest, and by continued economies in the expenditures of the Government—which in two years, from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871, amounted to $126,700,949, or an average saving per year of $63,350,474—it is believed that nearly the entire system of internal taxes can be dispensed with in a few years, or so much of it as requires the machinery of district assessors and collectors.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just published the monthly schedule of the public debt to July 1, from which it appears that he has further reduced the total of funded gold-bearing debt since June 1 by the sum of $5,994,800 by purchase of United States 5-20s for the sinking fund, and reduced the 5-20s by the further sum of $51,451,950 by conversion into the new five per cents. The whole funded debt now stands $1,888,133,750, as against $2,107,846,150 two years ago, when the present Administration came into office. Adding to these sums the net circulation of the Treasury, (that is, in greenbacks and greenback certificates, after deducting gold and currency on hand,) the following is the comparison of debt of all kinds, at present, and at the close of the war, and in 1869:

	July, 1865.	March, 1869.	July, 1871.
U. S. stocks	$2,150,784,112	$2,107,846,150	$1,888,133,750
Circulation	605,211,163	383,545,854	358,860,319
Total	$2,755,995,275	$2,491,391,904	$2,247,165,069
Yearly interest	$151,832,051	$126,[illegible]	$119,710,475

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the public debt by refunding is as follows:

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States 6 ₱ cents for new 5 ₱ cents of 1881	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States 6 ₱ cents for 4½ ₱ cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 United States 6 ₱ cents for 4 ₱ cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of Advertising United States Loans.
TREASURY OFFICE, New-York, July 5, 1871.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and interest by ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD; CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest, by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ RONDOUT AND OSWEGO
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.
Coupons payable in gold, January and July, for sale at 90, CURRENCY, and accrued interest, by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

☞ HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
No. 30 Wall-st.,
Offer their services for funding the bonds of the State of Virginia at one-quarter of one per cent. and express charges.

☞ ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD OF KENTUCKY Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds. In consequence of a recent negotiation of these securities the undersigned have but a limited amount to offer at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 5, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	14	Spirits Turp., bbls	2,031
Bees-wax, pks	2	Resin, bbls	7,274
Cotton, bales	1,587	Cut-meats, pks	332
Dried Fruit, pks	20	Grease, pks	188
Eggs, bbls	1,903	Lard, pks	407
Flour, bbls	15,003	Lard, kegs	100
Wheat, bushels	219,396	Stearine, pks	66
Corn, bushels	290,211	Butter, pks	3,109
Oats, bushels	14,956	Cheese, pks	6,059
Malt, bushels	42,440	Tallow, pks	192
Beans, bushels	57	Lard-oil, bbls	60
Corn-meal, bbls	380	Rice, pks	149
Corn-meal, bags	300	Starch, boxes	909
Hemp, bales	54	Sponge, bales	20
Hops, bales	372	Tobacco, hhds	422
Hides, bales	120	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,968
Leather, sides	24,075	Whisky, bbls	467
Moss, bales	124	Wool, bales	2,411

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *China*, for Liverpool—500 bales Hops, 100 tcs. Beef, 250 bags Coffee, 15,720 bushels Wheat, 36 bags Cocoa, 8,000 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Nevada*, for Liverpool—150 hhds. Tobacco, 112 pks. Butter, 2,987 boxes Cheese, 600 tcs. Lard, 22 bales Fur, 22,861 bushels Corn, 210 boxes Bacon, 58 tcs. Beef, 21,067 bushels Wheat, 75 bbls. Oil, 78 bales Cotton.

By the bark *Henry*, for Riga—2,722 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 400 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Pepita*, for Malmo—1,509 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue inactive, yet steady, including Potts at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $9@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been moderate for Rio, which has been held with confidence on the basis of the advance previously reported; 1,299 bags by the *John Shay*, were placed on Monday on private terms. Maracaibo has been sought after, and 5,584 bags by the *G. Kelly, Recruit, Springbird* and *Princess*, have been sold on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at former quotations. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 11c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 18c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited request for early delivery, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,315 bales, including 92 bales to shippers, 541 bales to spinners, 117 bales to speculators, and 565 bales in transit. For forward delivery, the demand has been on a restricted scale, opening at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb., but closing more firmly at about previous quotations, with sales reported of 7,200 bales, basis of Low Middling, including on Saturday evening, for August, 300 bales at 20 3-16c., 300 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 5-16c., 100 bales at 20⅜c.; on Monday, for July, 200 bales at 20⅛c.; August, 500 bales at 20 5-16c., 700 bales at 20⅜c.; September, 100 bales at 19⅝c. And today, for July, 100 bales at 19 13-16c., for immediate delivery, 700 bales at 19⅞c., 800 bales at 20c.; August, 300 bales at 20 5-16c., 1,000 bales at 20 3-16c., 600 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20⅛; September, 300 bales at 19⅛c.; October, 100 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18⅜c.; 100 bales at 18⅝c.; December, 100 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18 5-16c.; January, 100 bales at 18⅛c.: October, November and December, 100 bales each, at 28⅝c., together. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: July, 20.23c., August, 20.39c.; September, 19⅝c.; October, 18⅝c.; December, 18⅛c. The receipts at this port today were 1,587 bales, including 22 bales from Baltimore, 105 bales from Charleston, 241 bales from Savannah, 8 bales from Norfolk, 646 bales from Galveston, 331 bales from Wilmington, 56 bales from Newbern, 8 bales from Georgetown and 170 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15⅞	16
Good Ordinary	18	18⅛	18¼	18⅜
Low Middling	20	20⅛	20¼	20⅜
Middling	20⅞	21	21⅛	21¼
Good Middling	21⅞	22	22⅛	22¼

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,946
Receipts last week	8,317
Receipts since the preceding week	14,423
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,043,389
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	789,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	179
Exports since Sept. 1	606,680
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	54,000

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and thus far this week, with comparisons:

	Wednesday. Bales.	Thus far this week without today. Bales.	Thus far last week includ'g today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	711	1,093	2,803	3,957	482
New-Orleans	1,146	4,140	3,207	5,571	2,643
Mobile	176	463	827	1,040	456
Savannah	294	358	680	1,029	1,840
Charleston	563	550	911	1,427	1,273
Wilmington	70	90	225	335	25
Norfolk	494	486	1,099	1,805	592
Baltimore	92	276	928	1,320	51
New-York	234	538	1,355	1,607	1,087
Boston	....	13	141	260	455
Various	....	....	....	....	24
				C.P.123	....
Total	3,780	8,005	12,256	18,474	8,928
This day last week	2,177	....	Vs.123	18,474	....
This day last year	1,107	....	Vs.24	....	8,928
Total since Sept. 1, 1870					3,884,064
Same time last year					2,830,630

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand and quoted about steady as to price, though the advantage has been in favor of buyers. The main call has been for shipping extras, on the basis of $6@$6 10, chiefly at $6 10, for straight lines, with sales reported of 3,500 bbls. Trade and family brands have been quite moderately dealt in within our range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,250 bbls., in lots, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 85@$6 15; very good to fancy at $6 15@$6 70; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6 10; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 85@$6 20, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 10@$5 10
Sour Flour	4 90@ 5 00
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 5 50
Extra State	5 55@ 6 70
Extra City, shipping brands	5 85@ 6 70
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 85@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 26@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 65@ 6 10
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 10@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@10 25

Southern Flour continues inactive at about previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls. at $5 25@$6 55 for poor to good, and $6 55@$10 25 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in slack demand at from $4 10@$5 80 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate demand at $3 40@$3 85, for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 25@$6 25
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 55@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 10@ 5 90
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 50@ 4 15
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been fairly active, opening heavily and irregularly, but closing with rather more steadiness as to values, particularly for straight samples of Spring, which have been in most request on the basis of $1 45@$1 47 for fair to very choice No. 1, and $1 43@$1 44 for fair to prime No. 2, with some steamer grades, having been placed within the range of from $1 37@$1 42 ₱ bushel. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been lightly dealt in at from $1 50@$1 57, chiefly at $1 52@$1 55 ₱ bushel. White Wheat has been very tame, but quoted about steady. A small lot of new White Virginia was disposed of at $1 66c. ₱ bushel, from dock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 171,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 50@$1 57, chiefly Amber at $1 52@$1 55; No. 1 Spring, at $1 45@$1 47, afloat; No. 2 Spring, $1 43@$1 44, afloat; Soft do., $1 37@$1 42; White Genesee, $1 60@$1 75; Red and Amber State, $1 52@$1 57, chiefly at $1 55; new White Virginia, at $1 66 ₱ bushel. Corn has been decidedly brisker, opening at reduced prices, but closing quite firmly. The business has been mainly in dry mixed Western, for home use and shipment, at 70c.@71c., chiefly at 70½c.@71c. ₱ bushel. Yellow Western has been in fair request on the basis of 74c. for prime samples. White Corn has been dull and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last, of 283,000 bushels, at 67c.@71½c. for inferior to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 70½c.@71c. for dry samples of Canal afloat; 68c.@70c. for steamer grades; 74c. for Yellow Western; 78c.@80c. for White Western, and nominally 85c.@87c. for White Southern. Rye has been neglected and quoted nominal at from 95c.@$1 for ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 05@$1 15 for new State. Barley-malt has been very dull at from 90c.@$1 35 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 30 for ordinary to fancy State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City. Oats have been in more demand, especially desirable samples of White, wanted by the trade, prices of which have been quoted rather firmer. Mixed Western have been about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 107,000 bushels, at 64c.@70c., as the extremes, for ordinary to choice New Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 64c.@65½c. for ordinary to choice Mixed Western, afloat; 65½c.@67½c. for State; 67c.@70c. for White Western and Ohio, including a boat-load of prime White Ohio, to arrive, at 70c. ₱ bushel. The export clearances hence since our last have been 36,787 bushels Wheat, and 30,861 bushels Corn for Liverpool.

The following boats passed Fultonville twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., July 2, 1871:

Lumber—M. B. Richardson, Fort Sumter, Yuba Dam, George Armstrong, Coro, Howard, John Noyes, V. Van Buren, Col. Crouse, Oswego; Willard, E. S. Chillingworth, J. D. Sawyer, John Benjamin, William E. Witter, Buffalo; James A. Jackson, Olean; George W. Foland, Sidney S. Cross, Tonawanda, L. H. Church, Rome.

Wheat—Monitor, L. B. Arnold, Charles H. Francis, J. F. Paige, Lyons, John McDougal, Humboldt, Montezuma, S. A. Waterman, Anson Roberts, Oswego.

Corn—Jas. Maloney, Lighton Bros., M. M. Boda, Seneca, J. H. Doolittle, A. R. Wilguo, Fred. Faber, Libbie, American Eagle, Baltic, Newsboy, Dan Loomis, Rufus Bates, Buffalo; Tip Top, Oswego.

Oats—Eno, B. Hurst, Buffalo.

Iron Ore—Tommy Vaugh, Rome.

Staves—S. G. House, Buffalo.

Rye—W. H. Jamison, Oswego.

Coal—J. S. Howe, Seneca, Geneva, Nellis Curtiss, Buffalo.

Barley—Terrible, Buffalo.

Flour—Dick Quigg, Oswego.

Salt—Jim Smith, Syracuse.

Oil—Sabbath Keeper, No. 3, Buffalo.

The following boats passed Fultonville, during twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., July 3, 1871:

Lumber—H. Horton, Eldono, W. G. Gage, Frank Drewery, J. C. Baker, L. A. Card, D. G. Van Buren, City of Troy, A. Percival, S. G. Hart, Emma Traver, Wm. Crocker, Jas. W. Bryant, Oswego; A. T. Burke, Buffalo; F. Halcomb, Jerry Ryan, Geo. W. Chapman, Tom & Kit. Herbert, Lyons Falls.

Wheat—J. G. Cozzens, Willie E. Roberts, H. P. Bissell, Barney Van Vliet, M. Harmon, John Cady, Geo. Fowler, Buffalo; Vibbard, Restless, P. S. Woodin, P. B. Davis, Oswego.

Corn—A. M. Pomeroy, Lockport, C. M. Titus, Carrie McK. Herrick, Geo. M. Cole, John Jackson, Monitor, Buffalo; Julia, Oswego.

Coal—F. Brook, No. 14, Watkins; Wesley Austin, Geneva.

Salt—Ezra Dickson, Salina; Independence, Syracuse.

Staves—Carrie, Buffalo.

GUNNY BAGGING—Sales, 200 bales at 16½c. ₱ yard; market essentially unchanged.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and steady at $1 05 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive at from 95c.@$1 95 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—There has been a very slow trade reported within our former range as to values: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 25c.@26c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 25c.@26c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 24c.@24½c., gold, selected; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold, selected; California, 21@25 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 19½c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 19c.@19½c., gold, as they run; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 19½c.@20c., gold, as they run; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Truxillo, 18@18 lbs., 19½c.@20c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 15c.@16c., gold, as they run; Curacao, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@14c., gold, as they run; Port-au-Platte, 16@18 lbs., 17c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 18c.@19c., currency, as they run; Western, 18@24 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency, as they run; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Maranham, 28@30 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 17½c.@18c., gold, as they run; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold, as they run; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 14c.@15c., currency, as they run. *Wet Salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 40@60 lbs., 12½c.@12½c., gold, selected; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c., gold, selected; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 11c., currency, selected; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 11c.@12½c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, ox, 60@80 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, cow, 45@60 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25½c.@27c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; Sierre Leone, 9@10 lbs., 35c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 25c.@27c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 18c.@18½c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15c.@15½c., gold; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 10½c.@11½c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 9c.@10c., currency; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 10c.@11c., currency; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at from 7c.@13c. for the range of crop of 1870, and 3c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 372 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Has been generally in fair demand at full previous prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@25c.; Hemlock, poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@32c. Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@37c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@38c.; Union Cropped, Light, 33c.@37c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c., ₱ lb.

METALS—Copper has been very firm, but less active; sales, 125,000 lbs., at 21¾c.@22c. ₱ lb. Pig Iron has been in fair demand on the basis of $31@$32 for Glengarnock, with sales reported of 1,000 tons on private terms. Other kinds of Iron have been quiet, but held with confidence; 200 tons old Double-headed Rails were sold on private terms. Nothing really new in Lead, Spelter or Zinc. Pig-tin has been in active request and stronger in price, with Straits quoted up to 35c., and English 34½c., gold, bid; sales, 2,000 slabs Straits on private terms.

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited and prices have been somewhat unsettled, though desirable lots have not been offered freely; sales, 310 hhds. Barbados on private terms. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 38c.@55c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offered with reserve and quoted firm on the basis of $2 75@$2 80 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs., but has been without activity; 200 bbls. good Strained were sold at $2 95; the receipts have been 7,274 bbls. Tar has been quite dull at former prices; 50 bbls. Wilmington were placed at $3 75 ₱ bbl. Notwithstanding the free arrivals the offerings of Spirits Turpentine have been on a very moderate scale, and, with a pretty fair inquiry, prices have been well supported, with sales reported of 420 bbls., in lots, at 47c.@48c., chiefly at 47c.@47½c., ₱ gallon; the receipts were 2,031 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 47c.@48c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 65@$7 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 15@$3 65; Pitch, $2 75, ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in light request, as a rule, within our previous range.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 3.—*Sperm*—Has been in better request, and sales were made of 870 bbls. for manufacture on private terms, and 500 do. for export, reported at $1 22 ₱ gallon. *Whale*—Is less active, the only sales being 100 bbls. South Sea, and 200 do. Humpback for export, and 120 do. for manufacture, at 54c. ₱ gallon, and 150 do. Northern, for do., on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending July 3, 1871:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
New-Bedford.			
Bark Ionia	330	1,050	600
Bark Ionia on freight	255	....	....
Total	585	1,050	600
Previously	15,299	55,888	575,432
From Jan. 1 to date	15,884	56,938	576,032
Same time last year	27,732	53,181	539,648
Exports for the week ending July 3, 1871	1,270	364	....
Previously	9,393	9,629	243,808
From Jan 1 to date	10,663	9,993	243,808
Same time last year	10,365	3,383	245,357

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—The market has been quoted generally firm, with very moderate offerings reported; but trade has been slow in nearly all forms....Crude, in bulk, has been inactive at about 14¾c. for prompt delivery....Shipping Crude has been dull in the local market, with 18½c. reported bid and 19c. asked. The last sale of Shipping Crude at Philadelphia was at 18½c. ₱ gallon....The receipts at Philadelphia were 435 bbls....The Creek advices have been of a tame but steady market for Crude, in bulk, at $4 80@$4 90 for Lower, and at $4 55@$4 60 for Upper Road deliveries, various options....Refined Oil has been quoted steady in price, with a very moderate demand, on the basis of 25¼c.@25⅜c. for Standard White, here, various deliveries within the current month, with sales reported of 6,000 bbls. At Philadelphia, Standard White was rather dull, but held with a fair share of confidence on the basis of 25¼c. for early and all July delivery, with sales reported of 4,000 bbls. The receipts at Philadelphia were 4,520 bbls. The export clearances here have been 2,722 bbls. and 400 cases for Rega, and 1,509 bbls. for Malmo. And from Philadelphia, 1,380 gallons for Barbados. Refined Oil in cases has been inactive at 28c.@29½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been very dull at 9½c.@9¾c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14½c. in cases.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand for both prompt and forward delivery at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls., in lots, at $15 37@$15 50 for new Western Mess; $12@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 50@$13 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a very limited inquiry noted for new Western, on the basis of about $15 37@$15 50, seller July. Dressed Hogs continue dull at from 5½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats continue inactive at 10c.@12½c. for Hams; 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 14c.@15½c. for Smoked Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in light request at 7½c.@8c. for Long Clear; 8c.@8¼c. for Short Clear; sales 100 pks. Lard has been inactive at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported of 350 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9¾c.@10½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10¼c.@10½c. for Western Steam, 10½c. for New do., and 10c.@12c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 750 tcs. Yew Western Steam, including seller July at 10⅜c., and seller August on private terms. Beef has been in very slack request within our former range; sales have been reported of 90 bbls., in lots, at $8@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef rules very dull at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $18 50@$26 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl. New Crop Butter has been in moderate request, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@23c.; New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@27c., and inferior to fair at 13c.@18c., ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 3,109 pks. Cheese continues quiet at from 9c.@12c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@12c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 8c.@11½c. for Western; the day's receipts were 6,059 boxes.

SKINS—Have been moderately sought after, including *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.; San Juan, 36c.@38c.; Angostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@41c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@40c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@37c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ₱ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@48c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c., currency, ₱ lb.; Payta, 50c.@51c., currency, ₱ lb.; Curacoa, 45c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb.; Cape, 36c.@37c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 38c.@40c., currency; Patna, 42c.@45c., currency, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Has been in demand, and held more firmly, including Castile at 11½c.@11¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¾c., and No. 1, 6½c., ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered less freely, and have been quoted quite strong in price, with a fair inquiry noted. Sales have been reported, since our last, 1,536 hhds., chiefly Refining stock, at full rates, including fully fair Refining Cuba at 9¾c.; strictly good Refining Cuba and Porto Rico at 9¾c., which price was freely bid for round lots; grocery Porto Rico at 10c., and Demerara at 11⅜@11⅞c.@10¾c.; also 87 boxes Havana, part at 10½c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba firm, 9½c.@9¾c.; air to choice Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10½c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 9c.@9¾c., and Grocery from 9⅞c.@10¾c., No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in more demand at 10¾c.@13¼c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow continues in moderate demand at previous rates. Sales have been reported of 156,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9¾c. for very common to prime, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime; also, 40,000 lbs. Stearine at 10¾c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in rather better request and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 250 bbls. at 93¾c.@94c. for iron-bound pks. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 467 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted steady in all lines, with a good inquiry for Grain room on berth, chiefly for British ports, and a very moderate call from other sources. The chartering business has been on a more liberal scale, without any material fluctuations in rates. The main demand has been for vessels for the Petroleum trade; vessels for Grain, and general cargo on charter have been in rather slack request. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 23,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 7d.; 23,500 bushels do., by steam, at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 225 bales Cotton, in lots, part at 5-32d., by sail, and ¼d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 200 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 25s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 35s.; 60 hhds. Tobacco, mostly at 20s. Also a British bark, of 540 tons register, (now at Boston,) with some general cargo hence to Bermuda, and thence to Liverpool, with wrecked cargo, at about £1,300. For London, 95,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 8d. for Corn, and 8½d. for Wheat, chiefly Corn at the quoted rate. For Penarth Roads and orders, a British bark, of 313 tons register, with about 2,200 quarters Grain, at 6s. ₱ quarter. For Glasgow, 15,500 bushels Grain, by steam, at 9d. ₱ standard bushel; 30 boxes Bacon at 30s.; 2,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, of 544 tons register, with about 3,600 quarters (a recharter) at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For the United Kingdom, or the Continent, a North German brig, of 165 tons register, with Spirits Turpentine, on private terms. For Antwerp, 150 tons Mahogany, by sail, at 27s. 6d. ₱ 40 cubic feet; also a British bark, of 650 tons register, with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d., and an American bark, of 795 tons register, with about 5,400 bbls. Petroleum from do., at the same rate, ₱ bbl. For Continental ports, a British bark of 714 tons register, with about 4,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d.; an American ship of 1,290 tons register, with equal to about 7,500 bbls. Refined do., from Philadelphia, at 4s. 1d.; an American ship, of 768 tons register, with about 5,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms; and a British bark, of 907 tons register, hence, with about 6,300 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 4s. ₱ bbl. For Cronstadt, a Norwegian bark, of 475 tons register, with about 3,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d.; and an American bark, of 651 tons register, with about 4,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Baltic ports, a Norwegian brig, of 352 tons register, with about 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d., and some Resin at 3s. 6d.; an American bark, of 440 tons register, with about 3,000 bbls. do., reported at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, of 407 tons register, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at about 5s. 6d. to the Mediterranean, and 6s. 6d. to the Adriatic. For Marseilles, an American bark, of 466 tons register, with general cargo from Philadelphia, and another of 550 tons register, with a cargo of Tallow, &c., from the same port, on private terms; also an Italian brig, of 169 tons register, hence with about 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 5, 1871.

No quotations in horned Cattle, or in Milch Cows. Veals slow, from 8c.@10c. ₱ lb. Sheep firmer and selling from 5½c.@6½c. ₱ lb. State Lambs in demand, 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb. No quotations in Live Hogs up to 10½ A. M. on car on sale at Fortieth-street Hog Yards.

SALES TODAY.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 1 Veal, weight 135 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 13 Sheep, weight 1,530 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 32 Sheep, weight 2,230 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 18 Lambs, weight 1,010 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 81 Lambs, weight 4,725 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 232 Lambs, weight 13,530 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 138 Lambs, weight 8,535 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 92 Lambs, weight 5,410 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 15 Sheep, weight 1,400 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb. J. KIRBY sold 110 Sheep, weight 8,510 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 8 Veals, weight 400 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 450 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 24 Sheep, weight 2,320 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 68 Lambs, weight 4,130 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 47 Lambs, weight 2,810 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 3, 1871, 2,056 head of horned Cattle, 928 Sheep, 31 Horses.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending July 5, 1871, 12,623 Hogs, 4,437 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals this forenoon at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards, 3,017 Sheep and Lambs, 3 Veals, 10 Cows.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, July 5.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT heavy and dull; sales, 10,000 bushels Milwaukee per sample on private terms; held at $1 33 for No. 2 Spring. CORN steady; sales, 48,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 60c.; car lots at 60½@61c. OATS—No. 2 Milwaukee offered at 56c. RYE neglected. PORK nominally $15 50. LARD nominally 10½c. HIGHWINES dull; offered at about 91c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 123,000 bushels; Corn, 700,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 280,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 7c. to New-York. The heavy rain and the celebration of the Fourth yesterday caused a dull trade, but this morning some activity was felt in the Cattle market. The supply reaches 370 car-loads against 379 car-loads to the same day last week. The quality is about medium. The sales yesterday consisted of 440 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 960 to 1,322 lbs., at $5 50@$6 10, and 30 do. averaging 1,480 lbs., at $93 50 ₱ head; 17 Indiana, averaging 1,204 lbs., at $6, and 21 Texan, averaging 921 lbs., at $4 85. Today 919 head changed hands, as follows: 464 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,187 to 1,440 lbs., at $5 60@$6 50; 144 Illinois, ranging from 1,019 to 1,390 lbs., at $5 20@$6 25; 81 Ohio, ranging from 1,035 to 1,412 lbs., at $5 50@$6 25; 144 Missouri, ranging from 1,334 to 1,335 lbs., at $6 20@$6 25; 86 Texans, ranging from 1,103 to 1,122 lbs. at $4 40@$4 75. SHEEP—The market for Sheep rather quiet but firm. LAMBS dull; sales were made of 228 head since the opening of the market yesterday as follows: 439 Iowa, averaging 95 lbs., at $4 30; Indiana, averaging 95 lbs., at $4 75@$4 87½; 230 Michigan, averaging 79 lbs., at $4 50; 934 Ohio, ranging from 77@86 lbs., at $4 50@$5 25; 60 Ohio Lambs, averaging 60 lbs., at $7; and 284 Canada Lambs, averaging 60 lbs., at $7. HOGS steady, with sales of 1,022 head at $4 62½@$4 75; 126 head, light weights, averaging 180 lbs., brought $5 70.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—COTTON nominally higher at 19½c.@20c. FLOUR steady for best grades; all others dull and market unsettled; Winter Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extra Winter, $4 90; Family Winter, $5 75@$6. WHEAT active and firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 20; No. 3 at $1 08@$1 10, closing at $1 12; No. 2 White, $1 25. CORN dull and unchanged; Mixed in bulk, on track, 48½c.@50c.; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 52c.; Mixed, sacked, 58c.@60c. OATS dull and unchanged; Mixed in bulk, on track, 54c.@55c.; do., sacked, 59c.@60c. BARLEY inactive; 60c.@78c. for good to choice Winter. RYE dull; 75c.@80c. for new and old. WHISKY steady, 191c. TOBACCO less active. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK quiet; jobbing and order lots at $15 75@$16. BACON inactive; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Sides, 9½c. LARD firm. LIVE HOGS firm at $3 50@$4. CATTLE unchanged; $3 50@$4 50 for fair to good; $4 75@$5 50 for prime to choice. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye and 1,100 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 5.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 20½c.@20¾c. FLOUR steady, with moderate demand; Family, $6 30@$6 65; sales of new Extra at $6 15. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 35; New, $1 25. CORN dull; prices have declined; 55c.@56c. RYE in fair demand and firm at 90c. OATS steady, with moderate demand, at 52c.@57c. BARLEY dull and nominal. PORK—Full prices asked, but no demand; $15 50 asked for Choice Country; $15 offered. LARD—Demand light; holders firm; sales of Country at 10½c.; of City at 10½c.@10¾c. BULK MEATS—Demand fair; prices advanced; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.@8¼c. offered; an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. asked on each. BACON—Demand good at full prices; sales, Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c., an advance of ¼c. asked at close. HOGS—Demand fair; prices advanced; $4 20@$4 50. CATTLE steady with moderate demand; $2@$5, latter price for extra. TOBACCO—Demand good at full prices; sales, 242 hhds. WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm.

OSWEGO, July 5.—FLOUR steady and in good demand; sales, 3,000 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 50, and 1,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 50. At the close the latter was quoted at $1 48. CORN dull; sales, 2,800 bushels at 65c., and 1 car at 66c. OATS—None of consequence in the market. Other grains nominal. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for bolted; $1 40 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED firmer; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$30, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 91c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—10,500 bushels Wheat, 288,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—30,300 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 2,180,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, July 5.—FLOUR very dull; Extra Spring, $5@$6 25. WHEAT fairly active; No. 2 Spring closed firm at $1 20¾; in the afternoon unchanged. CORN active; No. 2 Mixed closed at 51½c.@51¾c.; in the afternoon quiet. OATS fairly active; No. 2 at 46c. RYE quiet; Old No. 2 at 78c.@80c.; New, 68c.@70c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Spring, 73c. cash. HIGHWINES steady at 90c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $15, cash. LARD, 10¼c., seller July. LIVE HOGS active; advanced 20c.@25c., at $4@$4 40. CATTLE quiet, $3 50@$4 50. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 293,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 8,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 259,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, and 8,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS steady; Corn to Buffalo, 5c.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—COTTON easy; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c.; net receipts, two days, 92 bales; gross, 100 bales; sales, 515; stock, 2,186. FLOUR quiet; good grades in improved demand. WHEAT firmer at the following quotations: White, $1 50@$1 65; Amber, $1 55@$1 60; Prime Red, $1 45@$1 50; Fair to Good, $1 30@$1 40; Ohio and Indiana, $1 30@$1 39; Pennsylvania, $1 30@$1 35. CORN—Southern White dull at 79c.; Southern Yellow firmer at 76c.; Mixed Western, 73c.@74c. OATS dull at 57c.@60c. Mess PORK steady at $16. BACON firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib, 9½c. HAMS—Sugar Cured, 17c.@17½c. LARD firm at 11c.@11½c. WHISKY quiet but firm at 92½c.@93½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—COTTON steady; Middling Upland, 21c.; do. Gulf, 21½c. Quercitron BARK firm; No. 1 at $30. FLOUR dull and no export demand; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $5 62½@$5 75; Family Extra, $6 50@$7 50 for Spring Wheat; $6@$6 50 for State; $7@$7 50 for Western Winter Wheat. WHEAT quiet; old Red Western, $1 47@$1 49; new Red Southern, $1 45. RYE is quoted at $1@$1 05. CORN dull; Yellow, 74c.; Mixed Western, 72c.@73c. OATS command 62c.@65c. COFFEE firmer. SUGAR dull. MOLASSES dull. Mess PORK dull at $17 50. LARD dull at 10c.@10¾c. PETROLEUM—Crude, 18¾c.; Refined, 25¾c. WHISKY firm; Western, iron-bound, 94c.

TOLEDO, July 5.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and declining; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 30@$1 30½; No. 3 do., $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 35; Amber Michigan, $1 35; No. 2 Red, $1 30½; do. New, $1 26; No. 3 Red, $1 20; No. 2, $1 42; Illinois, $1 28. CORN dull; declined 1c.; High Mixed, 56c.; Low Mixed, 55½c.; Yellow, 56½c.; Michigan, 55½c. OATS dull; declined 1c; No. 1, 58c.; No. 2, 53c.; Michigan, 55c. FREIGHTS easier; Wheat, to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 5¼c.@6c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—TOBACCO fairly active; sales, 227 hhds.; Lugs, $6@$6 50; common to fine Leaf, $6 75@$21 50. COTTON quiet; Middling, 20c. FLOUR quiet; Family Extra, $6 25. WHEAT—New in demand; Old salable at $1 50. CORN quiet, but firm, at 72c. OATS firm at 70c. for Sacked. RYE quiet at 95c. PROVISIONS firm, with advancing tendency. Mess PORK, $16. BACON in fair demand; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15½c.; Plain, 13½c. LARD, 10¾c.@11½c. WHISKY firm at 89c.

ALBANY, July 5.—WHEAT dull; Amber State, $1 50@$1 55; White Michigan, $1 55@$1 70; White State, including Diehl, $1 60@$1 80. RYE dull; State nominally $1 10@$1 15. CORN moderately active; Mixed, by canal, in lots, 71c.@72c. MALT dull; last sales made at $1 15@$1 20 for country-made from two-rowed Barley, and $1 25@$1 30 for six-rowed; City-made two-rowed, $1 20@$1 25; six-rowed do., $1 30@$1 40; Canada West, $1 40@$1 50.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—FLOUR—Extra Spring declined at $5 25@$5 50 for medium; $5 50@$6 50 for choice. WHEAT—Demand active; prices advanced; No. 2 at $1 22¾; No. 1 at $1 24. CORN lower; No. 2 mixed, 51½c.; No. 1 at 78c. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour and 100,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 9c.

MEMPHIS, July 5.—COTTON quiet and unchanged; receipts, 470 bales; shipments, 255 bales. FLOUR steady with moderate demand, at $6 25@$7 25. CORN—Demand light; holders firm; sales at 72c. OATS dull and unchanged at 63c.@65c. LARD quiet and unchanged. PORK dull and nominal. BACON quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, July 5.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT flat and inactive; no sales; No. 1 Red Winter offered at $1 33. CORN dull and nominal; high Mixed, 62c.; low Mixed, 61. OATS held at 58c. Crude PETROLEUM very quiet at $5 60@$5 65; Refined, 23½c.@24c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 5.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20½c.; net receipts, two days, 1,146 bales; gross receipts, 1,980 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,239 bales; coastwise, 54 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 59,445 bales.

GALVESTON, July 5.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts two days, 711 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,005 bales; coastwise, 1,549 bales; sales, 850 bales; stock, 25,952 bales.

NORFOLK, July 5.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 19¾c.@20c.; net receipts two days, 494 bales; exports, coastwise, 391 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 1,576 bales.

DETROIT, July 5.—WHEAT dull and drooping; Extra, $1 35 bid, $1 38 asked. CORN dull, and prices declined, 59½c.@60c. OATS dull and prices declined 55c.

WILMINGTON, July 5.—COTTON firm; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, two days, 70 bales; exports, coastwise, 39 bales; stock, 794 bales.

MOBILE, July 5.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, two days, 176 bales; exports, coastwise, 834 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 10,437 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 5.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, two days, 294 bales; exports coastwise, 130 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 6,577 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 5.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, two days, 563 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,668 bales.

BOSTON, July 5.—COTTON quiet and strong; Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 300 bales; stock, 5,500 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 5—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛@¾ for the account. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 91⅞; 1865, old, 91½; 1867, 90¾; Ten-forties, 89¾.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and the account.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money, 92¾ for the account. American Securities—Five-twenty Bonds, '62s, 91⅞; '65s, 91½; '67s, 90¾; Ten-forties, 89¾.

PARIS, July 5.—Rentes closed 55f. 20c.

FRANKFORT, July 4.—United States Five-twenties closed at 96⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm; the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton on ship named at New-Orleans have been made at 8⅞d. for Middling. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 4th inst., since the last report, have been 50,000 bales. BEEF, 95s. ₱ bbl. LARD, 47s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON closed active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.; the sales of the day foot up 20,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export and speculation. CORN, 29s. 9d.

LONDON, July 5—4½ P. M.—TALLOW, 43s. 6d.@44s. Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £32 15s. Spirits TURPENTINE, 41s.@41s. 6d.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LONG STRIKE. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Stoddart, Williamson, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Flora Clayton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
DELMONICO'S; OR, LARKS UP THE HUDSON. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner 6th-av.
THE MAN O' AIRLIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Seldon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE COLLEEN BAWN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, C. Wheatleigh, and Miss Emma Howson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.
No. 817 Broadway.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The French elections have increased the supporters of President THIERS in the Assembly by 100. The latest classification shows 86 Thierists, 13 Radicals, 2 Legitimists, 3 Orleanists and 1 Bonapartist. The *Journal des Débats* says the victory is a Republican one, but belongs to the friends of order; and that the Republican success is due to the divisions of their opponents. The *Siècle* says the Bonapartists are condemned by the elections, and the Legitimists resume their position of a small minority. The antagonism between the cities and the provinces is said to have disappeared. Count PALIKAO denies Gen. TROCHU's charges against his conduct on Sept. 4, and defends his course as proper in all respects. A permanent camp is to be established at Satory, instead of Chalons. It was expected that the siege of Paris would be raised yesterday, preparatory to the removal of the Government from Versailles. The Communist trials will begin July 10....A banquet was given on the 4th inst. by the American residents of London, at the Langham Hotel. A reception was also held at the residence of Mr. SCHENCK. A banquet was also given at the Washington Hotel, Liverpool, at which Mr. BRANSCOMB, the United States Consul at Manchester, presided. Many American residents of Manchester, Liverpool and other cities were present. Letters were received from Minister SCHENCK and JACOB BRIGHT, M. P., regretting their inability to attend. Among the toasts was one to the "Treaty of Washington." Gen. SICKLES was in London yesterday, on his way to Germany....The Cortes continues the discussion of the Budget. Señor NOCEDAL denounced in bitter language VICTOR EMMANUEL's occupation of Rome. Señor OLOZAGA protested against any expression of opinion on the subject by the Cortes....VICTOR EMMANUEL has returned to Florence.

GENERAL.

A reconciliation has been brought about between the Emir of Cabool and YAKOOB KHAN, through the intervention of the Viceroy of British India.

Two British officers were shot in Bangalore, India, during a personal affray.

The following Postmasters were appointed yesterday: New-York—AUSTIN GOODRICH, at Repley, Chautauqua County; ROBERT COOPER, Redfield, Oswego County; OWEN JACOB, Sanford, Broome County; THADDEUS JUDSON, Valhalla, Westchester County; J. M. FARR, Patten's Mills, Washington County. Pennsylvania—J. L. WAGNER, Watsonville, Northumberland County; F. A. NEWELL, Bradford, McKean County.

The Civil Service Commission met at Washington, yesterday, and resumed the consideration of the practicability of the system of open competition examinations. The Commission has received from England a number of documents relating to the civil service in that country, and also reports from several of the departments in Washington, relative to the number of employes in the civil service under each respectively, with details as to the present methods of examination, &c. The Commission expects to meet daily for some time yet in this City.

About 7,000 persons were present on the Monmouth Park Course yesterday, to witness the second day's races. The day was clear and beautiful, although warm, and the track was in splendid condition. The first race was won by *Malita*, the second by *Wanderer*, and the third by *Longfellow*. The races were well contested, and afforded much pleasure.

The funeral of O. S. HALSTEAD, yesterday at Newark, was very largely attended. Crowds thronged the house and the street in the neighborhood. The remains were carried to the sidewalk and for more than an hour the face was exposed to the gaze of the curious. The coffin-plate was inscribed with the name of the deceased and the words, "Our Pet."

Gen. SHERIDAN is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, en route to Newport to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, which meets on the 7th inst.

At 7½ o'clock on Tuesday night the roof of the carriage-factory of F. J. FLOWERS, in Tarrytown, N. Y., was discovered on fire, and, as there are no fire-engines in the town, the factory and nine houses, sheds, and other buildings, were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a rocket.

On Tuesday morning LYON's stables in Albany, N. Y., were destroyed by fire, and seven out of twenty-three horses were burned to death. The body of a man, supposed to be that of FONDA GROESBECK, an old man who lounged about the premises, was found among the ruins, burned to a crisp. DENNIS SULLIVAN was arrested on suspicion of firing the stables.

A fire in Bloomsburg, Penn., yesterday, probably caused by fire-works, destroyed four business places, with the greater part of their contents. The loss is estimated at $22,000, mostly insured.

The President has just issued his proclamation announcing the ratification by both Governments of the Treaty of Washington, "for the settlement of all differences between the United States and Great Britain." The proclamation is dated July 4, 1871.

FREDERICK A. STEWART, a private in the Fifth Maryland Regiment, in camp at Frederick, and formerly of New-York, was wounded by the bursting of a heavily-charged swivel, on Tuesday night, and died yesterday morning. He was twenty-five years of age, and was a cabinet-maker by trade.

JOHN W. DAVERICK, Treasurer of the Wadsworth Iron-works in Buffalo, N. Y., and during the war Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-first New-York Regiment, while walking with his wife on Tuesday evening, was accidentally shot and killed by Mr. EMORY, the sexton of the First Presbyterian Church of Buffalo. Mrs. DAVERICK has become deranged by the sudden shock. EMORY had been firing a pistol on the street during the entire day.

The Fourth of July passed quietly in Salt Lake City, the Mormon "Lieutenant-General" having countermanded the order for the parade of the Nauvoo Legion. This change of mind was effected by the determined attitude of the United States officers and the presence of a strong body of United States troops in the city. The processions of the Mormons and Liberals were very fine.

The primary elections on the 25th of June were favorable to JUAREZ in the City of Mexico, Queretaro, Pachuca, Jalisco, Orizaba and Toluca. Guanajuato, Puebla and Vera Cruz are doubtful, being divided between DIAZ and JUAREZ. The Spanish Legation has again been opened at the capital.

The Storm-Cloud in the Future.

The recent terrible events in Paris have created a profound impression in all civilized countries. It is not merely that a revolution broke out in the French capital, and was quenched in fire and blood. It is not merely that a carnival of butchery and destruction for a period passed through her streets. Similar scenes have been witnessed before in Paris. The deep sensation which the recent outbreaks have produced is due to other causes. For the first time in more modern history, the great, mute, hard-pressed under class is seen raising its terrible head from beneath the weights which have rested on it for ages, and claiming with fiery passion what it supposes to be its rights. The spectre which rises above the flames of Paris, terrifying all European nations, is something more terrible than Revolution: it is the phantom of Socialism—of a toiling, ignorant and impoverished multitude, demanding with "blood and iron" an equal share in the wealth of the rich.

All nations possess this ignorant working class. All, except our own, have pressed down this class with unjust burdens. All have a capitalist and aristocratic class, who have been favored by legislation and custom until they have appropriated to themselves a disproportionate share of the blessings Providence meant for all. All, in their facilities for education, in the extension of political rights, in opening an equal career for every man, have forgotten the poor and the laboring masses. They have neglected popular schools, and the lowest ranks of the community have become infected with socialistic fallacies. They have never offered to the workmen a share in the Government, and those men have, of course, felt that they had nothing to do with the State, which was only a tyrant and plunderer of the poor. They have forced on those people a State Church, and have presented a priesthood always in sympathy with the rich and the powerful, while "the people" have come to look on the Church as a hypocritical institution, designed to hood-wink and enslave the masses, and to regard religion as a superstition in the interest of the prosperous.

The fortunate and the powerful have built their structures of society and government, and have put out of thought the dense multitudes of ignorant and hard-working and down-pressed men. No chance has been offered the poor and unfortunate. The wealthy and high-born and learned have had all the opportunities of life. The result of all this in Europe is perfectly natural. The working and poor classes of every country are in no sympathy with either State or Church. They believe both to be burdens on humanity. They demand an utterly new society. They wish to reconstruct the world on fresh principles. They hate society as it now is; they too often despise religion; they trample on the existing laws of property and business; they call for new customs, a new marriage law, a new distribution of property, a new Church and State. This great, passionate, discontented mass has just revealed itself in the convulsions of Paris. Horrible as its excesses were in the French city, the British "Internationals" do not hesitate to express their sympathy with them, and they have unquestionably the sympathy of the "La Salle" wing of the German working classes, and of the corresponding faction in all other countries. Even here there have been words of apology and sympathy for these wild revolutionists.

Each nation will now feel its tremendous responsibility for the existence of those classes which breed "Communists." Each will, without doubt, adopt the means which have been so efficacious here in checking the growth of a wild and ignorant socialism. Every civilized country will see the pressing necessity of providing for its poorer classes free schools, and a good, popular education. It will be more ready to extend suffrage, and give all portions of the community an interest in its prosperity. It will see the wisdom of separating Church and State, and leaving religion solely to voluntary support. It will lighten taxes and tithes on the poor, and facilitate the division and sale of land. Even then, however, there will remain in the United States, and in every country, the natural discontent which the poor will always feel at their condition, and the eternal bitterness between labor and capital. But here labor will gain all that can be gained in its struggle, through legislation; and capital will feel an increasing responsibility in all measures and institutions which tend to elevate and educate the lowest classes; so that, in this country at least, we may hope that the ill-boding cloud of Communism will pass away without the storm breaking forth.

Tribulations of the Democracy.

The present confusion of tongues among the leaders of the Democratic Party must be very perplexing to the rank and file, whose only anxiety is to know what constitutes, or is likely to constitute, the genuine Democratic doctrine. So long as they were all working together on their tower of Babel, useless and unsightly as was the structure, the outside world knew where to find them and what they were about. But since the "new departure," they have dispersed themselves through the wilderness, and each one appears to have set to work to build a cob-house tower of his own. JEFF. DAVIS, STEPHENS, TOOMBS and others, who were the leading architects in the old structure, still insist upon adhering to the original designs; while HOFFMAN, HAIGHT, ADAMS and other Northern "bosses" propose to build on a new plan altogether. But when it comes to details, they all disagree with each other. One is for making repudiation, whole or partial, the corner-stone of the new edifice, while another declares that this would insure its speedy downfall. One wishes to insert a free-trade plank, pure and simple, while another is for "protection," actual or incidental. One is for amnesty and universal suffrage, while another is for amnesty, but no suffrage for the "inferior" races. The followers of the late Mr. VALLANDIGHAM insist that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments must be accepted in good faith; while the followers of STEPHENS and JEFF. DAVIS insist that they are "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void," and must never be accepted. Then we have the Governor of the State of New-York, telling the distracted Democracy that the acceptance or non-acceptance of these amendments is "not a practical question." The only "practical question" that bothers his mind is whether JOHN T. HOFFMAN can get the nomination for the next Presidency.

The public has been waiting patiently in the hope that the grand celebration of the Fourth of July that was to come off in Tammany Hall—the great strong-hold of American Democracy—would clear away the fog that envelops the Democratic Party, bring together the wandering tribes, and restore something like harmony and unity of thought, purpose, and action among them; but it has been disappointed. Of the ten thousand invitations that were sent out to leading Democrats throughout the country, scarcely a single man of note responded in person, only a few condescended to answer even by letter, and these few are so confused and contradictory in their utterances that it is impossible for anybody to tell what the Democratic creed is, or is to be. They only agree on one thing, and that is that the Republicans ought to be turned out of power, and Democrats put in their places. When called upon to give their reasons why the Republicans should be turned out, their ingenuity is put to the task. HOFFMAN, who has probably pondered longer and more anxiously on the subject than any other Democrat in the country, has settled down into the firm conviction that Gen. GRANT has conceived the design of making himself the first American Dictator, and that Congress has determined to back him up in the infamous attempt. He thinks the Democracy ought to unite and go into battle on that issue, and, as no Democrat can possibly be more alive to the danger than he is, it follows that they could not do better than make him the standard bearer. But, unfortunately for HOFFMAN, he has been too long and too closely allied with the Tammany oligarchy in this City to make people believe he can be frightened by the scare-crow of a dictatorship. If there was any significance at all in the Fourth of July "fizzle" at the Wigwam in this City, it was the clear demonstration it afforded of the contempt in which Tammany Hall Democracy is held by the prominent men of the party throughout the country. Even in this State, respectable Democrats, like Horatio Seymour, Sanford E. Church, Controller Nichols, Judge Comstock, Senator Hardenbergh, Smith M. Weed, and others, refused to take any notice of the invitations sent them to be present and receive the "welcome" of "Boss" TWEED. Whatever lack of harmony there may be in the sentiments and purposes of the Democratic Party, or however dubious may be their prospects in the next Presidential campaign, one thing is pretty definitely settled—and that is, that Tammany Hall can neither dictate the platform nor furnish the candidate without inviting defeat.

The Emigration Commission.

The *Tribune* recently thought proper to pooh-pooh the unanswered and unanswerable attacks of Mr. DEXTER A. HAWKINS upon the state of the City finances. Now it comes forward with a piece of special pleading on behalf of the Tammany Emigration Commissioners. The *Tribune* evidently thinks it would be a waste of time to regret the removal of the non-partisan Commission, whose management of the affairs of Castle Garden was as nearly above reproach as could well be expected. "To the victor belongs the spoils" is sound Democratic doctrine, and the *Tribune* being at present a sharer in the spoils, is quite prepared to concede that Tammany was perfectly justified in seizing the golden opportunities for plunder furnished by the control of the emigrant depot. Tammany's newly-retained advocate is constrained for the sake of past traditions to admit that "possibly" there is some corruption among the officials, for they are appointees of the "Ring." To the attentive Republican reader there is much matter for reflection in that "possibly." The *Tribune* already believes, that the Tammany Ethiopean can change his skin, and from being a public plunderer at the City Hall, become an immaculate official at the Battery. At this rate of conversion, what may we not expect after a few months more of Ring bounty?

But what the *Tribune* most desires in its ill-assumed pretense of Judicial fairness, is something beyond "mere assertion," and something more definite than vague and general abuse. Before we have done with the Castle Garden officials, we shall be able to satisfy the advocate, very fully, on both these points. Meanwhile we commend the fact to the attention of the *Tribune* that we have already made these specific charges against the City Department with whose management it has become so enamored.

"No railroad is allowed to have a ticket agent at Castle Garden, unless it pays tribute to Tammany Hall in the way of assessments for carrying on political campaigns. All 'unassigned' immigrants bound to the West are compelled to go by the Erie Railroad, of which TWEED is a director. No boarding-house keeper is licensed to take immigrants from Castle Garden unless he votes the Tammany ticket, and pays his assessments to the political fund of the Ring."

If the *Tribune* can oppose anything even of the nature of "mere assertion" to these charges, we shall gladly be more explicit. While such facts remain unchallenged, and while the existence of a vast network of abuses may naturally be inferred from them, the *Tribune* is surely displaying even more than the zeal of a recent convert in adopting an argument like this: "These stories of a few individuals published here to damage Tammany officials, are circulated abroad to discourage immigration." The *Tribune* ought to be aware that the letters of injured emigrants, sending home an unvarnished tale of their treatment at Castle Garden, will furnish discouragement to immigration which no amount of newspaper reticence on the subject can counteract. If the *Tribune* has finally lost faith in the general advantage of speaking the truth, it will be all the better an ally of Tammany, but all the more an enemy of the Commonwealth. We never disputed the fact, repeated with much impressive gravity by the *Tribune*, that New-York ought to remain the chief landing-place for emigrants. But we do assert that, under the present management of Castle Garden, it is in a fair way to lose its natural supremacy in this respect, and that the more unsparingly the fraudulent practices now in vogue are exposed, the nearer we shall be to a remedy.

Infallibility and the Papacy.

A studied attempt is naturally made among Roman Catholics to depreciate the importance of the opposition within the Church to the dogma of Papal infallibility. This effort has been aided to some extent by well-meaning Protestants, who allow their desire for the "conversion" of Catholics to blind them to the significance of any well-defined difference in the Church, and who maintain that in strict logic men like Dr. DOLLINGER must quarrel with the principle of authority itself, and not with the arrogation of authority by the Pope. It is clear, however, that the opposition to the dogma is very important. That the opposition should exist at all is significant. That it should exist in so many quarters, and find so many able and distinguished men to sustain and lead it, is very much more significant. The opinion against the infallibility dogma is not confined to what are known as liberal Catholics. It extends to a large party who style themselves, especially in Germany and England, the old Catholics. With this class Dr. DOLLINGER, while not precisely a representative, is an object of great respect and sympathy. They are confirmed Catholics; they accept many of the more reactionary teachings of the Church, and accord much reverence to the Bishop of Rome; but they cling to the essential infallibility of the whole Church as something which not only has not been alienated, but as something which is inalienable. In this sense must be read all the numerous addresses of approval which have been sent to Döllinger, and especially those from the professors and students of the various universities.

But the most striking feature of the Catholic opposition to Papal Infallibility is the universal recognition of the essentially political consequences that must arise from the dogma. In Germany, particularly in Bavaria, meetings have been held, in which Government officials have declared that the obligation of citizenship and the obligation of the officers of the Papal Church could only exist together where no occasion arose for conflict; that if conflict came, the obligation of citizenship must yield. Similar views have been urged by Government officials in Prussia. When it is recollected that the closest surveillance is preserved, not only over the actions, but over the expressions of Prussian officials, and that they are in some sense regarded as always representing the Government, their opinions on this subject will receive much attention. The political significance of the opposition is eloquently expressed by Dr. DOLLINGER's concluding sentence in his letter to the Archbishop of Munich, FREISING: "As a citizen I spurn this doctrine, because, with its claims for subjection of Sovereigns and States, and the whole political system under papal rule, and by the immunities it claims for the clergy, it lays the foundation for endless and ruinous strife between the Church and State, between the clergy and the laymen." In this sense the opposition can command the co-operation of Catholics and Protestants, and it is in this sense that it is to be hoped that it will be maintained. The array of governmental authority against the Pope and his pretensions is now powerful. It only needs the cordial effort of the people of all denominations to maintain that position to make it impossible for the Pope to resist it.

Jedwood Justice.

That primitive system of justice by which, in Maryland, suspicion of crime becomes equivalent to conviction and instant execution, and which was so strikingly illustrated in the late shooting, near Baltimore, of a poor insane girl by six heroic men, has apparently found favor in some parts of Tennessee. The liberal practices of the Kuklux had, indeed, prepared the good people of that State for this informal plan of legislation wherein the accused is first punished and afterward tried, and we are not surprised to find it in so successful operation at Saulsbury, a town in the neighborhood of Memphis. Apparently alive to the truth of the assertion that we are governed too much, Saulsbury's five hundred inhabitants have dispensed with even such a hollow pretense of municipal organization as, let us say, New-York possesses. No Tweed has yet arisen there to set up his little *fantoccini* show of Mayors, Commissioners, and Aldermen, and to tax his fellow-citizens soundly for the innocent amusement. So Saulsbury has not so much as a town officer of any kind, and is, indeed, a sort of a Tennessee Commune, where every man concentrates in himself the entire apparatus of police, judiciary, and civic administration.

Not long since a resident of this enterprising community lost his horse. Straightway in every Saulsburyian mind became fixed the conviction that the horse had been stolen, and that the next stranger who should appear would be the thief. It was Mr. GARRETT's luckless destiny to choose that inopportune moment for a visit to Saulsbury. Of course, it was evident that Mr. GARRETT was the culprit, and without more ado he was at once clapped into the jail. There he languished until midnight, when a number of energetic citizens vindicated the sanctity of Saulsbury law and property by taking Mr. GARRETT into the woods, and there hanging and shooting him until he was dead. That done, they returned serenely to their homes, leaving the dead body of their victim to be devoured by the Saulsbury hogs.

Here, then, are two cases where, without a scintilla of evidence of alleged theft, two human beings are recklessly and cruelly put to death, as though they were wild beasts. The growing disregard of life and law evinced in such murderous usurpation of the gravest prerogatives of justice is really too alarming to be lightly passed over. It is a spirit which, if it cannot be corrected by teaching, will have to be suppressed by severe examples.

Wedding in High Life.

The Lilliputian wedding of the gallant Gen. Tom Thumb and the lovely Miss WARREN, in which all New-York took great interest many years ago, will make a suitable historical contrast to the Brobdignagian nuptials recently celebrated in London. The high contracting parties are not unknown to fame. The happy groom was Capt. MARTIN VAN BUREN BATES, the Kentucky giant, and the blushing bride Miss ANNA HANNEN SWANN, the Nova Scotian giantess. Their collective height was nearly seventeen feet; and although the officiating clergyman was a man of unusual stature, "measuring three inches over six feet," he seemed quite like a dwarf beside the happy pair. We regret that the London *Telegraph*, in which we find a few meagre details of this imposing event, neglects to give more than the vaguest description of the bride's costume. Fresh from the glowing and minute accounts of the splendors of a certain other great wedding in our own City, most readers, especially of the fairer sex, will find this reticence distasteful. Of Miss SWANN's dress we know only "that it became her well," and that there was something of stateliness and dignity in the skill with which she managed a most imposing train—a train, indeed, that when she knelt at the altar steps seemed "to flow far away out of control or cognizance." What was the material of this vast raiment, whether satin or calico, we know as little as its value, which may have been seventeen thousand dollars, or only half as many cents. This will be, undoubtedly, a disappointment to those who love to compare the varied magnificence of high-life weddings. Yet we dare say Miss SWANN was equally happy in brocade or cotton print, and even though she may have had no diamond buttons to her boots.

Of the gallant Captain's appearance, we have a more satisfactory description. He wore "a blue coat, white waistcoat and gray or light-tinted trowsers," and "looked rather less at his ease" than his fair companion. The Prince of WALES himself could have done no more. And, as the *Telegraph* remarks, the circumstances were sufficiently arduous to excuse a degree of discomposure in the stoutest-hearted warrior. To be married at all is trying enough; but to be eight feet high in addition, and to have to stand up with a shrinking creature who must stoop for the nuptial kiss, might shake the nerves even of a Fisk. People will therefore be glad to hear that "Capt. BATES got through his difficulty tolerably well," and rejoiced that he "was encouraged by the example of his amiable partner," whom he naturally looked up to for aid and comfort through the trying ordeal. After the ceremony came the wedding breakfast, and what seems a singularly disproportioned honeymoon of only two days, and the wedded giants returned to their daily task of pleasing the British intellect. It is to be hoped that their happiness will be on the same scale as their size.

MINOR TOPICS.

Later returns of the French elections fully sustain our statement that the victory was one for M. THIERS rather than for the Republic. That out of 105 candidates selected, 86 should be ranked merely as personal adherents of the Executive, is a fact which need not surprise any one familiar with the pressure which the Administration in power almost inevitably exerts upon French constituencies. All that France has gained, therefore, is a fair opportunity of testing the loyalty of M. THIERS to republican forms, and of obtaining a few years of a Government strong enough to keep down the elements of disorder, and not sufficiently strong to abuse its power. That much is something, and, if there be any truly recuperative energy in the nation, will be the prelude to better things.

Small-pox clings to the City with fatal pertinacity. For some weeks a gradual diminution of cases was the rule. But now, for the week ending July 1, there has been exhibited a sudden increase of thirty-two cases over those of the previous week, making a total of seventy-seven fresh seizures. When we consider the inevitable imperfection of the Board of Health statistics, and the consequent certainty that the real number of existing cases of small-pox is much higher than the official record, it becomes evident that the disease persists in retaining that degree of potency which may enable it at any time to expand to the dimensions of a pestilence. It is clear that nothing short of the worst will compel attention to the gross sanitary neglect, which is one of the most unmistakable results of Tammany misrule.

The Brooklyn Park Commissioners specially invite invalids and the mothers of children to these grounds. They announce that plenty of room for play, shade, seclusion and safety are to be had for children; that seats, shelter and tables for reading and sewing are provided free for attendants and for invalid visitors; that water for drinking and for washing, and towels, are furnished for the asking, and plain refreshments at very reasonable rates. Considering the great value of pure air, and means of healthy exercise, especially to children and the sick, we hope the invitation of the Commissioners will not be lost sight of.

Democratic papers have been generous enough to suggest that a suspension of the settlement of the Kentucky claim, for arming and equipping volunteers during the war, was made for the purpose of influencing the election in that State. The fact is, as stated in our Washington dispatches, that while the suspension was made to allow the Secretary to decide the legality of the claim, an arrangement was effected by which, if the decision was favorable, the money could be immediately paid. As it was in the Secretary's power to have legally postponed the claim another year, this arrangement shows the exact value of the Democratic charge.

FOSTER, the murderer of Mr. PUTNAM, has found a Judge to give him one more faint chance of escape. Judge PRATT, of Brooklyn, will, as he informs one of our reporters, grant a writ that will carry the case to the full Bench. The points on which the writ is asked for are identical with those presented to Judge CARDOZO, and by him, on due consideration, declined, with a clear and elaborate statement of his reasons. We have no desire to criticise the decision of Judge PRATT on matters of technical law; but we cannot repress our regret that in the absence of pressing reasons for the contrary course, FOSTER's punishment should not have been as prompt as his crime was inexcusable.

A correspondent writes to ask why no notice has been taken of a fatal accident on the Hudson River Road, by which a man was instantly killed. The fact is that the railway companies do their best to "hush up" these unpleasant occurrences. Last Friday a man was killed on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near Stanhope, but the affair was not thought worthy of notice. We believe that in this case no blame could reasonably be attached to the railroad people—the deceased was deaf, was walking on the track, did not hear the whistle of the engine, and consequently lost his life. The unprotected state of the crossings on the Morris and Essex Road is the cause of frequent accidents, and the Directors should do something to remedy this evil. The station at Stanhope, for instance, is a network of rails, over which passengers are obliged to cross, under circumstances of extreme peril. There ought to be gates across the road, and a man to shut them whenever a train approaches.

The women of Utah are more than ever convinced that they possess advantages greatly superior to women elsewhere. They have now got, in addition to existing privileges, the much coveted right of suffrage, and they exhibit a becoming anxiety to prove themselves "worthy of the trust reposed." Peripatetic Committees are to be appointed to wait upon every legal voter, and, if need be, awaken her to the importance of the occasion. After the discharge of this somewhat indefinite duty, special warnings are to be given to the confiding sisterhood to beware of those "who condescend to the meanest frauds to turn the ballot in favor of heartless demagogues." Thus armed against the wiles of unscrupulous politicians, the women of Utah propose to advance to the polls with "a dignity and circumspection of deportment" which will doubtless impress all beholders, and begin the exercise of that great elevating influence upon politics which the women suffragists so confidently promise us.

Mysterious Death by Drowning.

JOHN MARLE, captain of a canal-boat now lying at Pier No. 47 North River, last evening reported at the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house that during the afternoon, while being towed in the river he saw two men struggling in the river and succeeded in saving one of them alive; the other was drowned but the body was recovered. The man who was saved stated that he had seen the other man jump from a ferry-boat and had jumped into the water after him. MARLE neglected to ascertain the name of the man saved, who disappeared as soon as the boat reached her pier. The body of the drowned man was sent to the Morgue, by direction of Coroner YOUNG. It is that of a man about thirty-five years of age, dark hair and mustache, and was respectably dressed. As the man who was permitted to leave in this careless way is entirely unknown, and no description of him to be obtained by the Police, it is not probable that any further facts concerning this mysterious affair can be ascertained. The body of the drowned man, however, may be identified, and from the knowledge of his antecedents, which may then be obtained, it will be possible to determine whether death was the result of accident, or the act of a suicide.

Open Libraries on Sunday—The Cincinnati Experiment.

The annual report of Mr. WILLIAM S. POOLE, Librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati, was made a few days ago. From it we quote the following statement of the result which has attended the opening of the library on Sunday:

"On the 27th of February last the Board of Education voted that the public library be opened on Sundays for reference only, during the usual hours, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. The order went into effect March 12. On the first Sunday there was an attendance of 659 persons, the majority of whom came simply from curiosity. The applications of readers were for 128 periodicals and 153 books, making a total of 281 applications. On no Sunday since, with one exception, have there been as many readers. The exceptional Sunday, April 26, was stormy, and the applications that day were for 193 periodicals and 232 books, a total of 425. The average applications for the Sundays in March were 329; in April, 196; in May, 165; in June, 163. These statistics are quite unlike the results anticipated.

It was supposed that opening to the public on Sunday the theological department and the well-furnished reading-rooms, with the privilege of ordering any book from the general library for consultation, would attract a large class of readers who had no opportunity to visit the library on secular days. It was hoped that these privileges would draw from the streets young men who were spending the day in a less profitable manner. The latter expectation, at least, has not been realized. These persons pass our doors and still linger at the street corners and lounge about the drinking saloons. The Sunday readers at the library are studious and sober-minded persons, and, in point of intelligence and respectability, are fully equal if not superior to the average of those who attend on secular days. Not an instance of levity or indecorum has occurred in the rooms on Sunday. The experiment of opening the library on Sunday was commenced at a season of the year when, in this climate, the attractions of out doors were most enticing. A single stormy Sunday filled our rooms, which indicates that the attendance in the Autumn and Winter will be greater. An entire year is needed for a full practical test of a question which has been earnestly discussed here and in several of the Eastern cities."

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Scenes on the Union Pacific Railroad—Western Bridges—Improvements at Omaha—Guide-Books and Locomotives.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, June 25, 1871.

The Missouri River has a world-wide reputation for muddiness. Some power may, by a miraculous means, wash the River Rhine, but any such attempt upon the dirty-brown flood of the Missouri will be sure to result in ignominious failure. Has ever poet ventured to sing the praises of this turbid stream? His river god must be yellow-haired with a vengeance, and his complexion more saffron-like than a Chinaman afflicted with jaundice. Omaha stands across the stream, opposite Council Bluffs, perched upon a high bluff, and showing many a substantial building of brick, and comfortable-looking dwellings, signifying that a city has started itself and means to stay there. Council Bluffs is going to be a great city, because the shops of the Union Pacific Railroad are to be moved over there. Besides, the Government is building a great bridge across the river, to cost two millions of dollars, with eleven spans of 250 feet each, and the mechanics work on it Sundays as well as week-days. "This bridge will be a death-blow to the Omahites, and the breath of life to us," say the Council Bluffers. I don't exactly see how this is so, but that the bridge will prove a great boon to travelers needs no explanation. The past few years have given us costly and magnificent bridges at many points on our Western rivers—the last one, that has been used over a month, being that of the North Missouri Road at St. Charles, over the Missouri, which is a marvel of skill and beauty. St. Louis and Cincinnati are building one, and ere long transfers by ferry will be obsolete on the great through routes of the West.

Once arrived at Omaha, it strikes you as a place where the mind of man has been fertile in suggestions how to get you out of it. The traveler thankfully accepts the situation, and avails himself of the earliest opportunity to put Omaha behind him; though, as for myself, I remained over Sunday, to join a friend and get rested. I won't say which hotel we patronized. The clerk said they were doing a driving business. It occurred to us if they would only drive a few flies out of the dining-room, we might have concentrated our attention upon our meals a little more readily. A hack-driver swore half an hour, by the watch, in front of our window, at a small boy, who stood it very well till he got tired.—and the two or three horse-cars, that give the city a metropolitan look, squeaked terribly as they turned the corner, half a dozen blocks distant. This was all that seemed to be going on that Sunday. Of course, I found one of GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN's crazy proclamations at the hotel. To the credit of the landlord, be it said, it was condemned to an obscure corner of the room, which room I would have it distinctly understood did not contain the bar.

They are building an immense hotel at Omaha, to be finished this Fall, I believe. They boast several handsome stores, running back to a good depth from the street, and, what is better, a growing trade, running back some ways into the country, to support them. Upon a hill at the western portion of the city an extensive brick building, with granite facings, is going up, to be used as the High School. It will do the pupils a world of good to climb the hill, and the view thereby gained is exceedingly fine, embracing the river, with its steamers, and a rich country beyond. The Union Pacific has airy and commodious offices near the centre of the city. They show you a cabinet of specimens and curiosities from along the line of the road, among them a handsome granite, creamy white, with dark spots. Scalps and "sich like" are to be seen here as well as in the windows of the Indian shop that ornaments the main street. I suppose that at the latter establishment any order for scalps to a reasonable amount would be filled in a prompt and business-like manner, though I didn't inquire.

The Union Pacific station is not imposing, being only a long, low wooden building. The train (which runs through to Ogden, 1,032 miles, where the Central Pacific begins) is made up of a first-class locomotive, a baggage-car, an express-car, a mail-car, two or three "sleepers," a handsome day-car, and a second-class car, neat and well provided. The cars are all painted slate color, which has an agreeable effect. The porters, by the way, are dressed in a gray uniform, which is becoming, and "matches" the cars well. Over a part of the road the brass-work of the engines has been painted a dead black, which has an unpleasant look, especially to we who take pride in a handsome polish. I am fond of locomotives, and remember certain "Nos.," in whose cabs I have ridden many a mile with delight. One in particular I look back fondly upon—not that her brightness haunts me still, but the "Peggy" wouldn't be so great a favorite were she dingy and dull, instead of gay and bright, in her trappings.

I shall not undertake to describe the journey overland. You will find it all in detail in the *Transcontinental Guide*, and a good deal else, which, if conspicuously irrelevant, is at least harmlessly entertaining. How the early pioneers struggled and died all over the Plains; how they hated Indians, and didn't allow mules to buck, if they could help it; how Goshoot Lake is a brackish pond, with two small tributaries and no outlet; and Red Cliff, in one of the cañons, "rears its battered frontlet 1,000 feet above the water;" wonder what kind of repair its "backlet" is in; how "monsters of the early days held high carnival along the boiling, slimy Humboldt River;" how Mrs. JACK SLADE, whose husband was to be hanged by a vigilance committee for wholesale murder, rode thirty miles horseback, revolver in hand, to shoot her liege lord, that he might be saved the disgrace of hanging; and now, alas! this touching devotion went for naught. All these facts, framed at times in curious English, are to be found inside the green covers of this guide-book; and a very handy guide-book it is, too.

The view at Cape Horn is simply grand. Somehow, it was divested of that terror for which the guide-book had prepared us, as it said, "Timid ladies will draw back with a shudder." No such thing. They looked down to the bottom of this chasm, 2,500 feet, and quietly enjoyed its glories, the American River on the left gleaming like a ribbon of silver, and rude clearings smiling amid the forest. Then they turned to face a more formidable trial, the camera of a photographer who invited us to "look pleasant" while he took the train. One is surprised that so much comfort can be taken on a railroad journey that consumes a round week. From Omaha to San Francisco the stops are long enough to give the traveler a chance for exercise. The restaurants are—well—endurable. They certainly might be bettered at some points, especially the important one at Ogden. The railroad officials we found uniformly attentive. If the Union Pacific improves its restaurants, it may challenge comparison with any road it was ever my fortune to pass over. The bit of steam-boat voyage across the bay from Oakland to San Francisco is most delightful after so much of "land, land everywhere," and not a drop of anything but alkali water to drink. You go over in the *El Capitan*, look at the spot by the paddle-box, where poor CRITTENDEN met his death at the hand of Mrs. FAIR, and step inside the saloon to avoid the unaccustomed coolness of the breeze. San Francisco has good hotels and I am stopping at one of them. S. Y.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

A Brilliant Assemblage and Good Sport Yesterday.

The Hopeful Stakes Won by Malita, the Second Race by Wanderer, and the Monmouth Cup by Longfellow.

The first day of the Long Branch meeting was certainly an uncomfortable experience for all who attended, the throng of pleasure-seekers being so large as to completely block up the avenues of travel, while the rough element predominated to the annoyance of all respectable and well-regulated people. Those who visited Monmouth Park yesterday, and did not on Tuesday, have, therefore, reason to be thankful. The boats and cars were not overcrowded, there was but little delay, and the excursionists were well satisfied with the day's sport, the only complaints heard emanating from some old sore-head who had, perhaps, lost a few dollars on some of the horses and would not have been good-humored under any circumstances. A race-track and the road to it is an excellent place to study human nature. Crowded together in close cars or wedged into nooks and corners on boats, masks fall off and many show themselves veritable bears who ordinarily receive credit for amiability and good manners. Many rough as well as polished diamonds, however, come to the surface, and those of the softer sex who attend, have an opportunity seldom afforded for making wise selections in the matrimonial market.

The *Plymouth Rock* left the hot weather behind as she steamed from her dock yesterday morning, and the sail proved most enjoyable. At the track, a pleasant and cool breeze cooled the excitement of those interested in the tracks, and as no steeple-chases were run, no jockeys were thrown, and there were no incidents of a terrifying character. The contests of the day were excellent, the betting was unusually heavy, the track was much improved from the previous day, and the July meeting at Monmouth Park must so far be pronounced a decided success. So far, the Association has had to rely almost solely upon the patronage of New-Yorkers and the surrounding country people. But few come on from Philadelphia, notwithstanding the track is so easily reached from that city, and the fashionables have not arrived at the "Branch" yet in large numbers. Those occupying cottages turn out with their splendid equipages, but the great success of the course will be reserved for the August meeting.

THE RACING.

The programme for yesterday's racing comprised three events, one of which has been looked forward to with great anxiety.

The first on the list was the Hopeful Stakes, a half-mile dash for two-year-old colts and fillies. The second was a race for a purse of $700, mile heats, for all ages; and the final event, the race for the Monmouth Cup, for all ages, a distance of two and a half miles.

There were eighteen entries in the first race, and six starters. Two of these, Gen. BUFORD'S *Malita* and the English colt, imp. *Buckden*, were hard ones to beat. As anticipated in last Thursday's TIMES, *Malita* proved to be the best in the lot, and filled the pockets of those who had faith in the *Merson* stock.

The second event of the day was the contest, at mile heats, for a purse of $700, for which there were nine entries. Only eight started, however, and of these *Billy Williamson* was the favorite. SWIGERT'S colt *Wanderer* proved to be too fast for the favorite, and won in two straight heats.

The third event on the programme was the great race for the Monmouth Cup. A fine race had been looked for, but *Longfellow* had it all his own way, from the start to the finish, and won the race on a canter. *Helmbold* did better than was expected, but *Preakness* disappointed all his friends, and could not have been in good trim, as he finished the race at the end of the first mile and a half, and came in a long ways in the rear. JOHN HARPER has been offered $25,000 for *Longfellow*, but is now less disposed to sell him than ever.

THE HOPEFUL STAKES.

This, the first race of the day, was for two-year-old colts and fillies; value of the stakes, $600, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, the second to receive $100, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Distance half a mile.

There were eighteen entries in this race, and six starters, as follows: A. BUFORD'S ch. f. *Malita*, HUNTER & TRAVERS' b. c. imp. *Buckden*, M. H. SANFORD'S chestnut filly by *King Lear*, H. P. MCGRATH'S b. c. *Richard Roe*, S. C. & R. H. PARKS' ch. f. *Experience Oaks*, and D. MCDANIEL'S ch. c. *Hubbard*. *Malita* was the favorite and was looked upon as a sure winner by the knowing ones. The result justified their expectation, as she won easily, never being headed in the race. *Buckden* had a bad start, but ran past all the others, and finished second in the race, within four lengths of *Malita*. The horses crossed the score in the following order: *Malita*, imp. *Buckden*, SANFORD'S filly by *King Lear*, *Hubbard*, *Experience Oaks* and *Richard Roe*. Time—52½.

SECOND RACE—MILE HEATS.

The second race was for a purse of $700, mile heats, for all ages; first horse $550, second horse $100, and third horse $50. Nine horses were entered in this race, and all started but one. Those that toed the mark were *Overland*, *Oakland Belle*, *Alburia*, DENNISON & CRAWFORD'S bay mare by *Censor*, *Conductor*, *Sandford Billy Williamson* and *Wanderer*. *Billy Wilhamson* had the call in the pools, at large odds, before the race, but ceased to be the favorite after *Wanderer* took the first heat with ease. *Wanderer* also won the second heat and the race. *Billy Williamson* took second money and *Conductor* third. *Overland* and *Oakland Belle* were distanced in the first heat. Time of first heat, 1:48¾; second, 1:48¼.

THE MONMOUTH CUP.

The final event of the day was the race for the Monmouth Cup, value $1,500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, the second to receive $300, and the third $150 out of the stakes. This race was for all ages; distance two miles and a half. *Longfellow* had about half a length the advantage in the start, increased it to three lengths in the first half mile, six lengths at the three-quarters, ten at the end of the mile, and to fifty lengths at the end of the second mile. From this point he came home on a canter, winning by five lengths. *Helmbold* was second, and *Regards* third, fifty lengths ahead of *Preakness*, who ran this race in the first two miles. The time was slow—4:41¼.

MONMOUTH PARK ASSOCIATION—July Meeting, 1871—Monmouth Park Course, second day, July 6, 1871. FIRST RACE.—The Hopeful Stakes; value $600, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for two-year old colts and fillies; the second to receive $100, and the third $50 out of the stakes; closed with eighteen entries; net value of stakes, $1,400; dash half a mile.

A. Buford's ch. f. Malita, by Marion, dam Susan Harris, 97 pounds. Silas.....1
Hunter & Travers' imp. b. c. Buckden, by Lord Clifden, dam Consequence, 100 pounds. McAdams.....2
M. H. Sanford's ch. f. ——, by King Lear, dam by imp. Scythian, 97 pounds. Donahue.....3
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Richard Roe, by Tipperary, dam Greek Slave, 100 pounds. Swim.....0
C. C. & R. H. Parks' ch. f. Experience Oaks, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington, 97 pounds. Burton.....0
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Hubbard, by Planet, dam by Minnie Mansfield, 100 pounds. Wilby..0
Time—52¾.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE—Purse $700; for all ages; mile heats, best two in three: first horse $550, second horse $100, third horse $50.

D. Swigert's ch. c. Wanderer, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Coral, 90 pounds.....1 1
W. Cottrill's ch. g. Billy Williamson, 3 years, by Daniel Boone, dam Corinne, 90 pounds.....2 2
W. R. Babcock's b. h. Conductor, 4 years, by Australian, dam Nettie Viley, 108 pounds.....4 3
Jos. Donohue's ch. h. Sanford, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Sanford, 113 pounds.....3 4
D. McCown's b. m. Alburia, 5 years, by Jeff. Davis, dam Ninette, 113 pounds.....0 0
Dennison & Crawford's b. m. ——, 4 years, by Censor, dam Basta, 108 pounds.....0 0
Peter Burke's b. h. Overland, aged, by Lexington, dam Miss Lichtford, 113 pounds.....dis.
John Boughram's ch. f. Oakland Belle, 3 years, by Leamington, dam unknown, 87 pounds.....dis.
John Boughram's ch. c. John C. Heenan, 3 years, by Bulletin, dam by imp. Yorkshire, 90 pounds.....dr.
Time—1:48¾, 1:48¼.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.—The Monmouth Cup, for all ages, value $1,500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay; the second to receive $300 and the third $150 out of the stakes; closed with fifteen entries; net value of stakes, $2,250; dash 2½ miles.

John Harper's br. c. Longfellow, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, dam Nanteuse, 108 pounds.....Swim..1
W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Helmbold, 5 years, by imp. Australian, dam Lavender, 114 pounds.....McClellan.....2
D. J. Crouse's b. f. Regards, 4 years, by imp. Australian, dam Ann Hanley, 108 pounds. Lakehart.....3
M. H. Sanford's b. c. Preakness, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, 114 pounds. Hayward..0
Time—4:41¼.

The following pools were sold on the races:

THE HOPEFUL STAKES.

Malita	$600	$725	$500
Hubbard	540	575	400
Experience Oaks	335	210	135
Imp. Buckden	330	230	140
Richard Roe	90	135	105
Sanford's filly	75	75	50

MILE HEATS.

First Heat.

Billy Williamson	$575	$975	$750
Field	325	760	525

Second Heat.

Wanderer	$725	$1,100	$810
Billy Williamson	475	750	400
Field	600	925	525

THE MONMOUTH CUP.

Longfellow	$2,300	$2,000	$1,900
Preakness	650	700	800
Helmbold	240	350	375
Regards	45	60	50

Entries for the Simmons Cup.

Mr. WM. L. SIMMONS has offered a cup, valued at $1,000, to be raced for in the Fall, at some of the tracks in the vicinity of New-York. Last night the entries for the race closed at the Hoffman House. The following is the list of horses entered for the race.

Joel. Crocheron enters b. f. Lady Sutton.
L. J. Mitchell enters b. f. Manhasset Maid.
Budd Doble enters b. f. Mary Grant.
W. D. Jackman enters b. g. Henry Clay.
Robert Halstead enters b. m. Polly.
J. E. Maynard enters a filly.
W. H. Morse enters br. m. Deception.
B. H. Bixby enters blk. f. Puss.
W. H. Saunders enters blk. s. Z. Simmons.
Sam. McLaughlin enters b. f. Meg Merrilies.
H. Steers enters a brown filly.

Trotting Match at Chicago Between Chicago and Lady Douglass.

CHICAGO, July 5.—A trotting match took place at Dexter Park, between *Chicago*, formerly *Rockey*, owned by HENRY GRAVES, and *Lady Douglass*, owned by JAS. VANETTA, for a stake of $5,000, the former to draw a wagon, and *Lady Douglass* to go in harness. *Chicago* was the winner in three straight heats. Time—2:31¼, 2:32, and 2:29½.

Municipal Centralization.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is rather amusing to read the articles of the so-called Democratic papers of New-York on "Grant's Dictatorship; Centralization of the Republican Party," and the like clap-trap, while at the same time they have not a word to say about the despotism of the "four masters" who rule New-York City and grow fat on the spoils of office. I ask every man of common sense, be he Democrat or Republican, Are we not living under the greatest oligarchy and despotism in this City that ever crushed out the liberties of a people or sucked the last dollar from their pockets? Since these "masters" got the control of the Legislature by subsidizing it with the people's money to make themselves actual dictators, what have they done? In the first place, they have passed acts transferring the elective offices into mere appointments of their own; in the next place, they have appointed themselves and their friends to all the fat offices in their gift. They first extended Mayor HALL'S term of office, giving him the power of appointment. The slate was cut and dried for the facetious Mayor, and he returned the compliments by extending Slippery DICK'S term of office for five years, by appointing Mr. TWEED Commissioner of Public Works, and also appointing Mr. SWEENY Commissioner of Parks, and his brother-in-law Chamberlain, and other friends and supporters members of other Commissions. They have taken away all power from the members of the Common Council and Board of Supervisors, and have then made them mere automatons to say yes or no to whatever the "four masters" dictate. I ask again, What elective officials left to the people? Not one. If they have the daring assurance to nominate a member of Congress or of the Legislature, the Ring at once put their repeaters and rowdies to work and he has not the least chance against the machinery. They do not want men of intelligence or brains to be elected to office, for such men could not be made tools of; on this account we find our Police Justices, members of the Legislature and other officials men of no intelligence, who were lately rum-sellers or rowdies. Ignorance and brutal obedience to the will of the Ring are now the necessary qualifications for offices or official patronage in this City. A decent man has no chance of getting elected, for the masters would be "dog gone" if they voted such fellows. Talk of monarchical despotism in Europe, it's all bosh; the City of New-York is to-day under the cruelest and worst despotism that ever cursed a people. The leaders have more concentrated power in their hands than Gen. GRANT dare exercise in the General Government. Yet these four crafty, cunning, intriguing autocrats will prate of liberty and hound on the people to their own destruction. They are bent on ruling through the blindness and ignorance of the people and by admitting no one to office but slavish, besotted tools, who are ready to execute their orders.

I am an Irishman, and have been a Democrat, but when I saw how my countrymen were dragged in the dirt by those dictators, and the mighty and evil power they were unconsciously building up, I said to myself, I am aiding these bad men to build up in this free country a worse despotism than ever oppressed us at home, and I left then, and I now call on my countrymen to weigh well what they are doing in supporting this despotic power, which is fast crushing out the spirit of American liberty. Who are these men who lord it over us? Senator TWEED is a rough, illiterate man, with an inordinate desire for wealth and notoriety. SWEENY is a cool, calculating politician, who is moving the puppets to get to the White House, if not as President at least as a power behind HOFFMAN'S throne. CONNOLLY is well known to be a cold, heartless, lying hypocrite, who could not tell the truth or do an honorable act for the life of him. As for HALL, he is one of the bitterest enemies at heart that Irishmen have in America. Though once President of a Know-nothing Lodge, he occasionally dresses on St. Patrick's Days in a suit of green to mock and humbug the Irish, while if he safely could he would cut their throats, so much does he loathe them. This man is the tool of the others, and though unpopular, as was shown in his contest with LEDWITH, still he is kept on as the sweep of the others. Let us now see what is their object in all this centralization of power, and how they mean to accomplish their ends.

Their object is to elect HOFFMAN as the next President, and SWEENY as United States Senator, in order to manipulate HOFFMAN at Washington. They are hoarding the people's money by millions, instead of paying the lawful debts of the City. With this money they can first subsidize the Western and Southern Press, as they have already done to the New-York Press, (save the fearless, independent TIMES,) and by means of the connection with HOFFMAN in the White House the "four masters" will control the General Government as they now do the City Government. Ah, "our masters," the people are beginning to see through your schemes, and though you are attempting to crush freedom of opinion here by subsidizing the Ring papers and crushing out the others, you will not succeed. There will be such a rattling of dry bones at the Fall election as will hurl you from power. The means you have taken to perpetuate your despotic rule will be the cause of its disruption. The Ward Committees have lost their usefulness; the Common Council and other officials deserve to become free from your shackles. The people desire a full elective City Government and will not be deserred by being employed for a few weeks in the parks and public works before the election and then dismissed until the next election. The Republican-Democrats are bidding hard for the Irish vote and will command a larger portion of it than is generally known. Already a powerful secret society called the "United Irishmen," is in their ranks, and we see from O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S reception by President GRANT, at Long Branch, that a larger portion will yet follow, and are beginning to open their eyes to the deceit, treachery and vaunting ambition of the "four masters," and a fearful reaction will set in next Fall if the Republican leaders here only continue to turn the growing disaffection of the political Communists to proper account. As an Irishman, I again say to my fellow-countrymen: Do not be dragged in the tail of a party that merely makes a cat's-paw of you. You must have national and political faith in O'DONOVAN ROSSA. Follow his leadership.

AN IRISHMAN.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

Arrival of the Cunard Steam-ship Scotia.

The Cunard steam-ship *Scotia*, from Liverpool June 24, Queenstown June 28, reached this port at an early hour yesterday morning. Her dates are later by two days than those of the tidings by the *City of Brussels*, gotten on Sunday.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

McMahon's Plans—Movements of Pretenders—Miscellaneous Cabals—The Terrors of the "International"?—The New French Loan—Germany's Yoke—An Important Arrest—The Government's Deeds—Women's Rights.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 23, 1871.

I saw Prince ACHILLE MURAT sauntering along the Boulevards, yesterday, looking as pleasant as if his cousin of Chiselhurst were still lord and master. The Prince is over here on political business, and has been feeling the officers of the army, and more especially MCMAHON, Duke of Magenta. The Prince tried to hide his impressions under a laughing exterior, but I could have told him MCMAHON'S answer to the overtures of his quondam Emperor. MCMAHON intends to do what the country desires him, and waits patiently for the elections which will shortly take place: he has no intention of restoring any one, and Achilles may retire to his tent perfectly convinced of that. In the meantime the army remains devoted to MCMAHON, and I have it from many sides—from Republican troops and the Catholic Vendeans who fought under the banners of CHARETTE and CATHLINEAN—that the soldiers mean to follow MCMAHON, who consequently has France in the palm of his hand. As for the BOURBON Princes, the members of the younger branch admitted to the National Assembly on the understanding of not taking their seats, they wander about Versailles, like restless spirits haunting the scene of by-gone splendors, and invite Deputies who may take their seats to dine. The Count DE CHAMBORD remains gloomily wrapped up in Divine right, patiently awaiting the day when France shall acknowledge her transgressions and implore his pity. There is always some talk of a fusion having been effected, and the Princes of the house of ORLEANS are continually represented as being on the point of paying a visit to HENRI V. When they do, it will be a bad sign.

MISCELLANEOUS CABALS.

In the lower strata of society there is as much intrigue going on as in the upper; and in spite of the activity of the Police, a deal of treason is talked in the lowest *caboulots*, where Communism still writhes in rather a harmless manner for the present. What with denunciations and a sharp look-out, the agents of the Rue de Jerusalem have either captured or are on the traces of all the delegates of the insurgent battalions. These delegates were the men who were in communication with the Central Committee, and, in fact, imposed their resolutions on that body. The great bugbear now is the International Association of Workmen, which took a prominent part in the recent rebellion, and has ramifications in both hemispheres, and even in China. The Association suffered heavily in Paris during the fighting in the streets, when MILLIERE, VARLIN and other prominent members were shot; but it also is raising its head in spite of martyrdom, and already we hear of a new committee having been named with a Russian in the chair. These men demand a war of classes; labor is to smite down capital; no one is to enjoy more than 1,000 francs a month, and the workman is to have no master. I have met some of these unreasonable men, and heard them rant and gesticulate by the hour, and I have no fear of them for the simple reason that no men who refuse to admit authority can fight. The International Association carries its love of equality to such an extent that it will have no President at its meetings—at least that is one of its fundamental laws. The Association, if it wishes to destroy capital, will have to fight; if it tolerates no officers it will fall before the discipline of its enemies; and if it has captains and generals and a commander-in-chief, it will run into military despotism and be like a pig trying to swim. However, the International Association will captivate all discontented working people, or rather unworking people, and has become a standing menace here and elsewhere. Its General Council has published an address in London, in which the conduct of the insurgents in setting fire to Paris is qualified as heroic. "Since Whitsuntide of 1871," says this document, "no peace nor truce can be possible between French workmen and those who confiscate their produce. The iron hand of mercenary soldiers may hold the two classes for a time under a common yoke, but the struggle will be renewed without ceasing, and there can be no doubt as to the final result, for it is a war between an infinitesimal minority and an immense majority—the proprietors and the working classes."

THE NEW LOAN.

The new French loan, just sanctioned by the Chamber, is sure to be taken up, because the peasants in France, who are rich but exceedingly distrustful of all private undertakings, lend willingly to the Government. There is a vast amount of uninvested capital in France, tied up in old stockings and buried in cellars, and the only way of bringing these treasures to light is for the Government to raise a loan; then the good man takes his spade and digs up his talents, and the housewife undoes her hose. During the siege a number of peasants flocked into Paris, flying before the Prussian armies, and bringing with them their goods and chattels, and toward the end of the siege all kinds of old coins, dating back to the first revolution, got into circulation: they had been wrung from the refugees, who, when sorely pressed by hunger, had been obliged to untie their stockings and pull out money which had been lying idle for half a century. The French Government demands two milliards of francs or four hundred million dollars from the bank, and, strange to say, this was the sum which was lying idle in the bank when the war with Prussia broke out. I remember French financial gentlemen boasting of the wealth of the country when the bank published its weekly returns, and foolishly rubbing their hands over the 2,000,000,000 francs in the cellars. The *Moniteur*, in praising the Government for deciding in favor of borrowing from the bank, no doubt alludes to this plethora, when speaking of the bank thus: "It is prosperous, very prosperous, and is only menaced by an excess of prosperity. The manner in which the public honors its notes, both at home and abroad, proves this."

GERMANY'S YOKE.

In addition to the security of the investment, the French have now a great patriotic incentive to lending their names to the Government, for the two milliards will go a good way toward freeing France from the presence of the Prussians, who will gradually retire as the war indemnity is paid to them. Since writing to you last week I have traveled through a large portion of France occupied by the Germans, and could not but feel deeply for the conquered people living under the yoke of a foreign soldiery. At every station along the line the well-known pointed helmets were to be seen parading up and down the platform. Though the conduct of the Germans is, generally speaking, not harsh, still their rough and overbearing manners, brought into contact with a sensitive and excitable peasantry smarting under disgrace, produce a good deal of quarreling and other disagreeable incidents. About a fortnight ago the Mayor of Leon was imprisoned for not providing proper lodgings for the German troops; in the Department of the Meuse a priest was menaced with a similar punishment for refusing to lead his chapel to the Lutheran pastor of a Prussian corps, and only last Sunday Prince BISMARCK threatened to open fire against one of the positions round Paris in consequence of some French sentries having inadvertantly trespassed on the neutral zone in the direction of Romainville. Under these circumstances it is easy to imagine that the French should be in a hurry to get rid of such dangerous guests.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

When speaking of the International I should have mentioned the arrest of REGNIER, which was effected a couple of days ago. REGNIER was one of the leading members of the International, also a member of the Commune and of the Committee of Public Salvation. He was one of the most ferocious men of the Hotel de Ville, and his name was appended to all the most sanguinary and incendiary orders issued during the last days of the insurrection. Strange to say, REGNIER owed his arrest to his likeness of FELIX PYAT. The Police were tracing PYAT, and thought they had caught that personage when they seized on his late colleague. On bringing in their captive, the detectives found that they had got hold of the wrong bird, but still the bird they had snared was hardly less valuable than the game they had been pursuing, and REGNIER lies in durance vile, and will be shot. We all know that there is scarcely an Italian brigand infesting Umbria and the Marches, and ready to assassinate man, woman or child who does not wear a cross, or some other symbol blessed by the priest, on his ruffianly bosom, and therefore it is not very astonishing to find that some of the most diabolical men in the Commune had their moments of superstitious weakness, when the teaching of the cradle conquered their fiercer instincts. REGNIER was one of these men. A short time before the end of the rebellion, the curé of St. Etienne du Mont was much surprised to receive the visit of a wild-looking member of the Commune, who said to him, "Monsieur, I bring you my little child, and beg that you will teach him as quickly as possible, so that he may receive the communion." The curé undertook the good work, and the young REGNIER was confirmed in the presence of his father, mother and brother, who was in the ranks of the insurgents. It must be remembered that at that time the painter COURBET was threatening to resign unless the Commune decreed the non-existence of the Deity, that the priests were being persecuted, the churches plundered, and the convents ransacked.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DEEDS.

Serious charges of unnecessary cruelty have been brought against the French Government, which has replied very sharply to the British Press. I saw much of what passed when the regulars got into Paris, and great allowances should be made for the blood shed in those first days of excitement. It was impossible to keep one's temper while standing amid flaming palaces and with demons shooting at you from the windows. I only blame the French myself for being a little overhasty, especially in the case of women. I think that women in uniform—not the furies who poured out petroleum—should have been treated with the indulgence shown to men taken in fair fighting. In the heat of action the French are

> As ruthless as a baby with a worm;
> As cruel as a schoolboy 'ere he grows
> To pity.

The Government promises to give us a list of all the insurgents who have perished, and I fancy that the total will rather astonish people. The International of Paris admits to having lost 8,000 men killed and 20,000 prisoners, most of them wounded.

WOMENS' RIGHTS.

The high priests of the International have no great opinion of women who act in an hysterical manner, and fail to comprehend the beauty of their emancipation. In most cases they are accused of preferring the slavery which leaves them a woman, to the liberty which makes them citizenesses, and a German Socialist fears that the stick will have to be employed to make them understand her own importance. This sweeping condemnation does not, of course, apply to all the women of the Commune—such as the wife of Gen. ENDES. A couple of days ago the *Colonelle* of one of our late female battalions was arrested and taken to Versailles, where she will be tried by Court-martial. The battalion commanded by this virago was four hundred women strong, each woman armed with a carbine and wearing a Phrygian cap on her head, and a Garibaldian costume. They demanded to be employed in searching for men who refused to fight, but they were charged by the Minister of War with other duties, and finally with the burning of Paris. By the rules of the battalion each woman was obliged to devote one day per week "to washing and mending the linen of the defenders of the Republic."

PIUS IX.

Notes of the Anniversary Celebration in Rome.

June 19, Correspondence London Echo.

With a sensation of relief, experienced in common with most people here, I can record that the wonderful anniversary is past and over, without either broken heads or miracles. *Te Deums* have been sung in all the basilicas and churches, the Pope has received all the deputations and compliments, with one exception, and he has been furnished with a complete fresh pontifical paraphernalia, from the tiara to the *flabelli*, or ostrich feather fans, which are borne on either side of the *sedia gestatoria* on occasion of grand processions. It is commonly reported in Rome that his Holiness is exceedingly disgusted at the fewness and the quality of the Catholic pilgrims. They amount to about 2,000 persons—poor, soiled, and shabby. The ladies, distinguished by absence of chignons, tournours, or flounces, are mostly clothed in brown water-proofs and rusty hats; the men wear coats of a shape quite beyond the memory of the Romans, who, by the way, have laughed themselves into a very good humor at these unfortunate visitors, and are now even pitying the 300 who walked yesterday to Grotta Ferrata to visit the shrine of that particular Madonna, and who, it is to be feared, are likely to fall victims to their enthusiasm, for the long-delayed hot weather has set in with a vengeance, and there is not only a scorching sun, but a hot blast, as if from the Lybian Desert. Of the three *Te Deums* I attended, that in St. Peter's seemed the most solemn and beautiful, because it was the first time I had ever seen a whole congregation worshiping on their knees beneath that dome without the military parade and grounding of arms that always seemed so out of place in a church. The Basilica was decorated and illuminated with the accustomed splendor. St. Peter was dressed in his robes, and looked very proud of his new baldacchino, which, however, is not the real thing yet, only gilt plaster and paper. Before the ceremony commenced there was the usual promenade up and down the nave and aisles; everybody looking at everybody else; Papalini ladies clothed in black, wearing yellow roses in their bonnets, and looking severely at Liberal ladies in light colors; Liberals and Papaline of the opposite sex, affecting not to see each other at all; Italian officers, soldiers, and *gendarmes*, picked from the grenadier ranks, soaring above the crowd, and evidently keeping a sharp look-out. The Pope's General, KANZLER, appeared for a short time within the marble railing of St. Andrea, with the entrance into the crypt open, in case of sudden flight being necessary; and he seemed to relish solittle the scowling looks so frequently bent upon him, that he disappeared before the *Te Deum* began. However, all passed quietly and well, and the congregation—some 3,000 or so—left the church as safely as they entered it. The authorities did not trust implicitly to the forbearance of the Blacks and the Reds these few past days; the National Guards were under arms, and as the scene of the *Te Deum* was changed from one Basilica to another, there were certain to be companies of soldiers drilling or exercising somewhere not very far off. One or two attempts at flourishing white and yellow flags and sashes, were instantly visited with popular disapprobation. There is no need to say that the persons who made these little demonstrations were not Romans. It was a Polish lady who hung out the flag: and two Englishmen who appeared in the sashes, and who were fain to take refuge in the Hotel d'Angleterre from the ire of the *popolani*. In order to give the Catholic pilgrims a specimen of the sort of demonstration Rome likes best, there was a general display of tri-colored flags on Sunday morning, as soon as the Pope's day was well over. Many people here are remarking what a good opportunity PIO NONO had again last whit-sip, of receiving Italy into his good graces, and reconciling himself to the new order of things. But he is throughout acting in accordance with the vindictiveness he has always displayed, and it is his own fault that irreligion is so rampant in this country.

Illumination Riot in Madrid.

Correspondence London Echo, June 19.

The Carlists are, in truth, a feeble folk, but they seem to possess remarkable facilities for getting up a row on the shortest possible notice. Yesterday was the day appointed for celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pope's reign, and throughout Spain the Catholic clergy had enjoined all the faithful to manifest their adherence to that "much-persecuted sovereign" by decorating their balconies during the day, and illuminating their houses during the night. The Catholics found themselves in a trying situation. Thousands and thousands of them are, while devout Catholics and staunch supporters of the Pope, at the same time advanced Liberals in their politics, and consequently unwilling to dirty themselves with the Reactionists. They had no alternative between taking sides with the Carlist clergy or appearing Protestant; and, to avoid this last much-dreaded name, they conclude to drape and illuminate their houses. During the day, from an early hour, Madrid was gorgeous with hangings of all colors, each story of the houses presenting a brilliant combination of the bright hues in which the Spanish so delight, and where scarlet and crimson always predominate. It was very significant that the Royal Palace was completely devoid of decoration. From sunrise to sunset the city was perfectly quiet, although the whole population, from the highest to the lowest classes, was in the streets. But the reactionary journals must needs come out in their evening numbers with triumphant "leaders," rejoicing to see that the people of Madrid had, by their decorated balconies, given a most conclusive proof of their ardent enthusiasm for the Pope-King, and of its consequent censure of VICTOR EMMANUEL, his persecutor, as well as of disaffection towards AMADEO I., son of VICTOR EMMANUEL, forced upon the Spanish people as King. General indignation was aroused at this artful interpretation of the emblems of joy Madrid had been induced to display, and by 9 o'clock in the evening, when the illumination was at its culminating point, this indignation began to take a tangible form. Groups of anti-papists began to be formed in all the principal streets, and at 9½ hostilities were commenced by crowds of some 200 or more at the Young Men's Catholic Association, where the decorations were the most profuse, comprising portraits of PIUS IX., wreathed with flowers and medallions, with allusions to the Syllabus, the infallibility, the immaculate conception, the Encyclical, &c., the whole illuminated with colored lights, and at the churches of San Martin and San Ysidro, similarly decorated. The hangings and other paraphernalia were torn down and set on fire in the middle of the street, the lamps smashed, and everything connected with the celebration destroyed in less time than it has taken to describe it. From these points the crowds proceeded through all the streets with cries of "Put out those lights!" "Away with the Carlists!" Nothing more subversive than this was heard. The frightened householders in many cases anticipated the commands of the mob, and darkened the balconies instantly, but when this was not the case showers of stones were thrown at the offending lamps, and the damage done in breaking windows has been immense, especially in the palaces of the Dukes MEDINA-CELI and BAILEN, and of the Marquises of MONISTROL, SASTAGO, VEGA-ARMIJO and others who have distinguished themselves by manifesting every possible mark of disaffection to the new dynasty. There was no loss of time on the part of the Anti-Papists in doing their work, and before 12 o'clock not a light was to be seen in all Madrid, and in justice to the mob, it must be recorded that not a single act of violence of any kind has been committed beyond the breaking of the windows. A procession was to have issued from the Church of San Ysidro yesterday afternoon in honor of the occasion, but it was suspended, since the authorities could not but foresee that the consequences would be disastrous, for it would have been undoubtedly attacked, and bloodshed, no one knows to what extent, would have followed.

The Late Archbishop and the Pope.

M. ROUSTE, *Editonnier* of the Paris Bar, contributes to the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an interesting account of a visit paid by him to Monseigneur DARBOY a few days previous to the Archbishop's death. He found the prisoner in his cell—"Number 62"—at Mazas, lying dressed upon the bed which, at the instance of the prison surgeon, had been substituted for the regulation *hamac*. M. ROUSSE was struck by the air of suffering and depression that marked his Grace's bearing, and proposed to postpone the business of his visit, which was to offer himself as counsel at the prisoner's trial. But the Archbishop pressed him to stay, though he admitted that he was "ill, very ill." "I have," he said, "for a long time past suffered from an affection of the heart, which want of air and the régime of the prison have aggravated. Since they will try me, if I wish you could delay my examination, for I am not in a fit state to appear before their tribunal. If they will shoot me, let them shoot me here. I am not a hero, but could as well die thus as otherwise." Incidentally the Archbishop contributed a statement of his own view of his relations with the Church of the Sacre Cœur, of which has recently been discussed in the *Times*. "I do not know," he said, "whence comes their animosity against me. I have in consequence of views I hold upon certain subjects incurred the disfavor of the Court of Rome. (*J'ai encourn, à cause de mes idées sur certaus sujets, la défaveur de la Cour de Rome.*) As to the Emperor, when, in 1865, I was called to the Archbishopric of Paris, I set forth to His Majesty my ideas upon the subject of the separation of Church and State. I begged him to occupy himself with the affairs of the clergy as little as possible, and since that time I have avoided all reference in my public acts to the Emperor or to his Government." The Archbishop told M. ROUSSE that he had been allowed to pronounce in company with his fellow prisoners, the Abbé DEGUERRY and President BONJEAN. During one of their conversations the latter had proposed to defend the Archbishop before the tribunal, "but," said his Grace, "I told him he would have enough to do to defend himself."

Prince Bismarck on the Catholics of Germany.

The Berlin papers of June 23 publish a letter, addressed by Prince BISMARCK to Herr FRANKENBERG, a member of the Reichstag, in reference to the attitude of the Catholic Party of the Reichstag. This party is the so-called Central Fraction, which has in reality the same object in view as those persons who in theory oppose the establishment of the German Empire. Prince BISMARCK confirms the statement that Cardinal ANTONELLI has not left Count TAUFFKIRCHEN in doubt that this attitude of the Catholic fraction is not approved of in the highest clerical quarters, and it is certain in saying this Cardinal ANTONELLI has expressed the personal feelings of the Pope.

The English Government and the Temporal Power.

In the British House of Commons, on June 23, Mr. WHALLEY asked the First Lord of the Treasury, with reference to a statement in the public journals that Her Majesty conveyed to the Pope congratulations on the event of his jubilee, whether he felt at liberty to inform the House of the terms of such communication. Mr. GLADSTONE said: On the 3d of June—an instruction was addressed to Mr. JERVOISE, at Rome, to the effect that he was to convey to the Pope, on behalf of Her Majesty, in the usual manner, Her Majesty's congratulations on the anniversary of his accession. This the honorable gentleman may take as the terms in which this instruction was conveyed. I need hardly add that in this direction there is nothing of a political character, and so far as regards the personal position and dignity of the Pope, who was a sovereign, and who has been dispossessed of his dominions, which are now part of the Kingdom of Italy, I think the feeling of the Government and the House is that every duty of personal respect and regard should be given to him, even more so now than formerly. Mr. NEWDEGATE remarked: I should like to know whether this communication was made under the powers of the Diplomatic Relations act of 1848? Mr. GLADSTONE answered: I am not able to say whether this communication was founded upon that act, or whether it might not be a perfectly possible and proper communication even without that act. GEORGE IV., as Regent, contrived to present to the Pope a portrait of himself, before the act, and therefore I think it is quite possible, irrespective of the act, for Her Majesty to convey to the Pope the pleasing message which I have stated to the House.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Future Policy of Austro-Hungary—Germany's Intentions.

A Berlin correspondent of the *Ungarischen Lloyd* reports a conversation as having taken place between Prince BISMARCK and KLAPKA on the future policy of Austro-Hungary. The German Chancellor, after KLAPKA had given him an outline of the policy he favored, is stated to have replied: "This programme belongs to the future, and the Hungarians have at this moment a great and vivifying idea on which to base their political action. They must endeavor, before all things, to consolidate the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and their own position in it, and become themselves the centre and focus of all efforts in that direction. Let them frankly accept this task, and they will very soon, and in the best sense of the word, have removed the centre of gravity of the Monarchy to Ofen." "It is a great error," observed the Chancellor in the course of the conversation, "to ascribe to us any lusting after the German provinces of Austria. We aspire to no extension of our external frontier, nor have we wished for it since 1867. The force of events, and not our own intentions, has united us with South Germany, and restored to us Alsace and Lorraine. It is in itself no contemptible bond of union that the German provinces of Austria live in peace and friendship with us, that our language is almost universally understood within the boundaries of the Monarchy, and that we, so to speak, possess a common culture." The relations of the German Empire to Russia were also discussed in this conversation. "The Emperor ALEXANDER," said the Chancellor, "has acted toward us with a scrupulous honor and probity, for which we cannot but be grateful; so long as he lives, the good understanding between Russia and the German Empire, and consequently the continuance of peace between the two nations, is not endangered. What is still hidden in the womb of futurity cannot be predicted." The internal feuds in Austria were next brought on the tapis. "Those who dream of the disintegration of Austria," observed the Chancellor, "do not take into calculation the mighty influence of common interests, and what is more, of a common history. The peoples which now inhabit Austro-Hungary have had for nearly 300 years a common Government, and that weighs heavy in the balance."

"UNGRATEFUL FRANCE."

What Prince Bismarck Thought of the Revolution of Sedan.

In an *exposé* of the motives that actuated BAZAINE in his passive defence and ultimate surrender of Metz, published by the *Journal des Débats*, the author—an officer in the Army of the Rhine—gives the following account of what occurred at the interview between Gen. BOYER and Prince BISMARCK, when the former

GOSSIP FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Who Shall be the Next Governor?—The Candidates and Their Chances—Gen. Butler's Position—Bret Harte's Unfortunate Experience at Cambridge—Summer Books.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 4, 1871.

Who shall be Governor of Massachusetts next year? Whoever the Republicans nominate at the next Worcester Convention. But who shall they nominate? There's the rub. CLAFLIN has authorized his organ to announce that he will, on no condition whatever, serve as a candidate for re-election. Shall it be BUTLER, or LORING, or JEWELL, or RICE, or HOAR, or DAWES, or WASHBURN, or who? The slate-makers are perplexed, and big and little politicians are very active and busy for this season of the year. BUTLER and LORING seem to have the inside track, though RICE—Ex-Congressman ALEXANDER H.—and JEWELL—Speaker of the House, brother of Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut, whose longing eyes have been set on the Governor's chair for this many a year—seem to hold very good positions. DAWES has thought the matter over, and finally concluded that it's best to hold fast to Washington a while longer; he has run off to California to get out of the bother; Judge HOAR can't be made to say whether he will consent to run or not, and so is unavailable, and WASHBURN is hardly popular enough. There is a general feeling that BUTLER can have the nomination if he wants it; not because he is popular, for he isn't; but because he is a sort of a terror. Some go so far as to assert that he holds the State in his pocket, and by his peculiar peculiarities can make it serve him in any purpose he pleases. What BUTLER is about, or what his intentions are, few profess to know. He is seldom about here, and says but little. Somebody asked him recently if he intended to run as a candidate, and he replied: "If my friends think I can harmonize the woman suffragists, the labor reformers, the temperance men, and the Republican Party generally, I am in their hands." LORING has had the chair of State in his eye fully as long a time as Speaker JEWELL, and has worked carefully, patiently and zealously for nearly if not quite a half dozen years to get possession of it, and therefore, to those who are aware of this, his statement, recently made, that he is in the hands of his friends, "whose energy I can no longer check, and whose path I can no longer obstruct," sounds very droll. Until BUTLER exhibited a desire for the coveted chair himself, LORING depended on him more than on any other man, and in order to keep his good will and secure his influence, he has made from time to time many rather unpleasant sacrifices. He calls himself a strict Administration Republican. He can fit his principles to suit the majority on the liquor and labor questions, and might bring himself to wink favorable on the woman suffrage question, if he could gain any popularity thereby. During these years of waiting he has been quietly traveling through the State and making the acquaintance of the people in their homes. He has made innumerable agricultural addresses, and, being a graceful orator, a man of good address, genial, polished, and kindly in intercourse with all classes, has won the hearts of many honest inland voters. A ticket is talked of with LORING at the head, and Hon. SYLVANDER JOHNSON, of Adams, as Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. ADAMS has served in the Legislature one or two terms, is an original tunnel man, a liberal on the liquor question, and a generous-hearted, free-handed gentleman. LORING, unlike BUTLER, is constantly around, and says a good deal. You can see him at the State House very frequently, and you can get him to address any respectable body of citizens at the slightest notice. If elected he will doubtless make a good Governor, for he will do everything to please, endeavor to be popular, keep square with the Administration, and prevent corruption, so that he may stay in office a couple or more terms, and stand a chance of getting into Congress. JEWELL is not sound on the liquor or woman suffrage question, though he may be able to pull through, and RICE is a conservative Republican generally, but, being exceedingly popular, and having proved a good Congressman, may carry off the prize. Between this and September there will be much canvassing and scratching of names, and who will win no one dares yet attempt to prophecy.

BRET HARTE EXPLAINS.

BRET HARTE's unfortunate experience at Cambridge, on Thursday last, before Phi Beta Kappa, is still the occasion of much talk about town. He has been roundly censured and severely criticised in various quarters, and the opinion seems to be that he made a sorry failure. But he has a side to the story, a strong one, and one which ought to be told. His friends assert that he was outrageously mislead, and singularly treated by the Committee of the Society. He was notified of his election as poet some time ago, and strenuously urged to accept, the point being dwelt upon that he would have until Midsummer to write it, and the statement made that Commencement was late in July, the writer of the note forgetting, though a Cambridge man, that the Commencement time had been changed from July to June. BRET HARTE accepted but reluctantly, and after his acceptance, all communication with the Committee ceased; no effort was made to correct the misapprehension regarding the date of Commencement, and nothing was told him concerning the arrangements for the day. A week or so before Commencement he began his poem, having the impression that he had a month before him. Happening in Boston at this time, he accidentally learned when Commencement actually was, and, as can be imagined, was consequently immediately in an unenviable state of mind. He hurried back to Newport and tried, in the few days intervening, to finish his poem, but found it impossible. So when the day came, the Thursday after Commencement, he selected what he considered the best of his unpublished poems and started for Cambridge. Not being well acquainted about here, on arriving in Boston he called at a friend's and asked with much concern how he was to get to the college, and what he was to do when he got there. The friend took him out in a carriage; they reached the square just as the procession was marching over the Green; the friend caught a marshall, who hurried after the Chief Marshall, who got the chairman of the occasion, RICHARD H. DANA, Jr.; the poet and the chairman were excitedly introduced, the former taken into the procession, allowed to drift into the church, find a seat and look out generally for himself. These were the auspices under which he delivered his poem. He did his best, however; read his lines as loudly as he could, which was not at all loud, as his voice being very thin and poor; got out of his dilemma as easily as possible, and, when he finished, slipped out of a side door, hurried into a car and got back to Newport and seclusion as quickly as cars could take him. Somebody is to blame for a wretched mistake which has done more to injure BRET HARTE's reputation among those whose good opinion is greatly to be valued than a dozen carelessly written poems.

LITERARY NOTES.

There is nothing new in literature, nor anything else, just at present, the dull season in town being on. Mrs. STOWE's "moral" novel, *Pink and White Tyranny*, will be out on the 10th, the Scott publications a little while latter, and then, until September, there will be little or nothing in the way of new books. Miss ALCOTT is receiving, almost literally, bushels of letters from little people who admire her *Little Men* and *Little Women*, some of which are so very quaint and funny that she is thinking somewhat seriously of publishing a few. One of the best of these letters is from a Brooklyn little girl. She entreats Miss ALCOTT to write more about Jo's children, and says:

"We are the Literary Club, and we got the idea from *Little Women*. We have a paper two sheets of foolscap and a half. There are four of us—two cousins and my sister and myself. Our assumed names are: Horace Greeley, President; Susan B. Anthony, Editor; Harriet B. Stowe, Vice-President; and myself, Anna C. Ritchie, Secretary. We call our paper the *Saturday Night*, and we all write stories and have reports of sermons and of our meetings, and write about the Queens of England. We did not know but you would like to hear this, as the sea sprang from your book; and we thought we would write, as we liked your book so much. And now, if it is not too much to ask of you, I wish you would answer this, as we are very impatient to know if you will write another book; and please answer soon, as Miss Anthony is going away, and she wishes very much to hear from you before she does."

The American edition of JOAQUIN MILLER's poems, the eccentric, and it seems very gifted Californian, now the London sensation, I forgot to mention with the Summer books. It will be out the last of the month. MUNROE.

"FAGINS" OF THE STREET.

Arrest of a Receiver of Stolen Revenue Stamps—How Office Boys are Encouraged to Pilfer.

Those gentlemen who have been in the habit of passing the Treasury, corner of Pine and Nassau streets, on their way to and from their business, may have noticed an unpretending apple-stand which was superintended by an old Irishman, who seldom had more than a dollar's worth of candies and fruit to sell, and seemed to be doing rather an unprofitable business. Whenever any philanthropic individual—attracted by his apparant poverty and the extreme humbleness of his business—would take the trouble to question him, TOM BURKE—for that is his name—would reply that he was scarcely able to keep body and soul together, and that his sales did not amount, in some days, to more than twenty-five cents per day. This story would generally result in a donation, and the giver would pass on, reflecting upon the poverty of the old man, and expressing pity that such as he should not be better cared for. On his walk of two or three blocks in that immediate vicinity the philanthropist would find dozens of men and women engaged in superintending stands of like unpretentious character, and though he might not interest himself further, he would doubtless have unpleasant reflections regarding the seeming poverty of these people.

It is a fact that nine out of ten of these street-stands are "stalls" for the reception of stolen revenue stamps. TOM BURKE, who kept the stand at the corner of Nassau and Pine streets, was arrested on Saturday, and he has in the past few months accumulated sufficient by the purchase and sale of stolen revenue stamps to support himself comfortably and have a bank account of not less than $1,000. There are others in the street in the vicinity of the Post-office and on Broad and Wall streets, who are in like comfortable circumstances.

These are the "Fagins" of the street, who, making a "stall" of honest business, pursue their nefarious vocations under the very noses of the Police officers. They teach the boys in the brokers' and other offices to steal, in this wise: A lad, on his way to the Post-office for his employer, stops at one of these stands to buy candy, or an apple or other fruit. He does this from day to day, until "Fagin" marks him for a pupil, and asks him to bring some revenue stamps, and he ("Fagin") will pay him fifty per cent. of their value. The boy is tempted, and steals from the stamps in his employer's office, over which he has control, and sells them to "Fagin." But not openly. "Fagin" instructs him. He brings the stamps concealed in a newspaper, and as he passes "Fagin's" stand he hands him the paper, with the remark, "There is a good story for you in that paper," or some observation of that kind. "Fagin" gives the lad a knowing wink, and after he has gone opens the paper, and finds the "story" to consist of revenue stamps contained in envelopes. These he conceals about his person, and leisurely counts them, and by the time the lad returns is ready to settle for the transaction. When the day's business is over, "Fagin" goes to certain stationery-stores in the City, and there disposes of his stamps, making a satisfactory profit by the transaction.

As before stated on Saturday last, TOM BURKE was arrested by Detective SAMPSON, of the Treasury Department, on a charge of receiving stolen revenue stamps, and was locked up to await the action of the Grand Jury. Two boys, who had been selling stamps to BURKE, were also arrested, but upon their confession and the disinclination of their employers to prosecute them, they were discharged by the Magistrate, and will only be required to testify against BURKE, who enticed them into and taught them how to commit the crime. It is asserted by the detectives that there are nearly a hundred boys under surveillance at the present time who have on various occasions stolen stamps from their employers and sold them to these "Fagins." Evidence is accumulating against these street receivers, and some day a grand "pull" will be made, which will result in clearing the street for a while. Meantime employers cannot be too careful how they place temptation in the way of the youth. Many gentlemen engaged in extensive business acknowledge that they have lost thousands of dollars worth of stamps at various times, but they are not willing to prosecute, out of regard to the lads and their parents, hoping that reformation will follow the first detection of the petty crime. These gentlemen can do a service to the community and themselves, by giving information to the detectives, which will lead to the punishment of the "Fagins" of the street—for if there were no receivers, there would be few thieves.

Norwalk Bank Robbery—Five Years' Imprisonment at Hard Labor for William O'Kell.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Judge CARDOZO presiding, WILLIAM O'KELL, recently convicted of receiving some of the stolen bonds, the proceeds of the Norwalk bank robbery, was brought up for sentence. It will be remembered, as published in the TIMES, that a motion for a stay of proceedings was denied by Judge CARDOZO on Monday last, and sentence postponed until yesterday, in order to afford the prisoner an opportunity to prepare a statement of his connection with the transaction out of which his prosecution arose. Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN moved that sentence be passed on the prisoner.

The prisoner, having been sworn by the Clerk, and having answered that he had no knowledge of a mechanical trade, was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him accooding to law. In reply he handed a statement, under oath, to his counsel, Gen. TREMAINE, who read in, in which he declared that he was innocent, but as he had been convicted, asked leniency, in consideration of his delicate health, his character, and the affliction of his wife and family.

Judge CARDOZO said that, notwithstanding the prisoner had protested his innocence, yet that was a question which lay within the province of the jury, and on which, by their verdict, they had passed. He, (O'KELL,) the Judge continued, had a right to submit that statement, but he could have submitted it at a time when the District-Attorney could have criticised it. Sad as it was to see the prisoner, surrounded as he was with friends who adhered to him in the plight he now stood in, and although he had borne so good a character hitherto, however, as a man, he (the Judge) might feel, yet he could not see anything to mitigate the punishment. The sentence of the Court, therefore, was that he be imprisoned in the State Prison at hard labor for five years.

The prisoner was removed in charge of Sheriff BRENNAN's deputies, and the Court took a recess until this morning.

The Horse-Plague Breaking Out Again.

The disease which suddenly attacked the horses in this City a few weeks since, and caused such general alarm among horse-owners, has broken out afresh. The TIMES first published a description of the malady, and of the treatment of the afflicted beasts. There is nothing new in the present phase of the disease, except that it is much more malignant. The stables of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company contain a number of new cases. Twenty animals have been attacked, and five died. Yesterday there were nine new cases, and these were among the very best of the stock.

The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company have but two cases. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company have had sixty cases and ten deaths. Four horses were taken with the disease yesterday. One of these was a splendid young mare, which first showed symptoms at 7½ o'clock A. M., and was expected to die last evening.

The Fifth-avenue Stage-stables are said to be affected, but in the absence of the proprietors yesterday, all the employés were deaf and dumb to interrogators.

The Fourth-avenue Stage line has two cases.

The Fourth-avenue Railroad line is said to have fifty-three cases, the Third-avenue line twenty-eight, the Second-avenue line but two, the Dry Dock line forty cases, and the Bleecker-street line one case.

The stables of Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co., and other gentlemen have also been sadly invaded by this distemper.

The Sunday Laws—Petition to Have Them Enforced in Brooklyn.

The following petition, signed by 300 ladies, was presented to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, but there not being a quorum present, no action was taken upon the matter:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, residents of Brooklyn, observing with regret a growing desecration of the Sabbath, by the keeping open on that day of stores, shops and saloons, and the transaction of business, thereby disturbing the quiet of the day, and peace and good order of the community; and believing that cessation from secular labor on the Sabbath is a wise provision for the best good of man, respectfully pray your honorable body to cause the laws against the sale of merchandise and intoxicating drinks on Sunday to be strictly enforced. Permit us to call your attention to the following memorandum, which refers to the several statutes on the subject: Vol. 2, Revised Statutes, chapter 20, title 8, section 67, provides "That no wares, merchandise, fruits, herbs, goods or chattels shall be exposed for sale on the first day of the week, called Sunday, under penalty of seizure and sale, for the benefit of the poor. Meats, milk and fish may be sold prior to 9 o'clock on that day." The law forbidding the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday is found in section 21 of the act passed April 16, 1857, entitled an "Act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," which act was repealed in 1866, and revised by the act of April 11, 1870, except wherein the same was inconsistent with the act of 1870. This twenty-first section, not being inconsistent with said act of 1870, is therefore in force.

BASE-BALL.

An Exciting Contest in Brooklyn—Another Victory for the Eckfords.

The Eckfords won another victory yesterday on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, their opponents on the occasion being the Forest City nine of Cleveland. The attendance was quite small, not over a thousand people being present, though a fine contest might have been expected. Those who were not present missed an exciting game.

The first match last season between these Clubs resulted in the success of the Cleveland nine by a score of 13 to 0; and the first game this season was also a defeat for the Eckfords by a score of 7 to 1. This time the Brooklyn nine managed to scratch through to victory by a score of 4 to 3, through errors in the field, the Forest City nine outbatting the Eckfords two to one. The game opened with the Eckfords in the van by a score of 1 to 0, and the close of the third inning left the totals in their favor of 2 to 0. In the fourth inning the Clevelanders batted well for two runs, after which neither nine scored a run until the ninth inning, when each added a single run to their score, thereby tieing the game. As SUTTON sprained his ankle in the ninth inning, the Clevelanders wanted to call the game a draw, their tenth man being in the field, with no substitute to supply SUTTON's place. To this the Eckfords refused to consent, and so the game went on, SUTTON, though quite lame, having to go to his position. By a muff of BASS', the Eckfords added a run to their score in the tenth inning, and though the Cleveland nine earned and scored a run in their tenth inning by good batting, with but two men out, owing to BASS' failure to touch his first base after a foul ball had been hit, his run in did not count, and he was declared out at first base, the Eckfords thereby winning by a score of 4 to 3 of scored runs, though they did not earn a single run in the game. The following is the score:

ECKFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	FOREST CITY.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Allison, 1st b	0	0	6	0	J. White, c	0	2	3	2
Martin, p	2	1	3	0	Allison, c. f	0	0	1	0
Nelson, 3d b	0	0	2	1	Pabor, l. f	1	0	1	0
Gedney, l. f	0	0	6	0	Carleton, 1st b	1	3	17	0
Swandell, 2d b	0	1	4	1	Kimball, 2d b	0	0	6	8
Hicks, c	0	0	5	1	Pratt, p	0	2	0	4
Chapman, r. f	0	1	0	0	Sutton, 3d b	1	1	1	2
Holdsworth, s.s	1	0	3	2	Johnson, r. f	0	1	0	0
Shelly, c. f	1	2	1	0	Bass, s. s	0	1	1	8
Total	4	5	30	5	Total	3	10	30	24

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
Eckford	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Umpire—Mr. MILLS, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Eckford, 6 times; Cleveland, 4 times.
Double Plays—Eckford, 1; Cleveland, 2.
Total Fielding Errors—Eckford, 7; Cleveland, 13.

Today the Cleveland nine will play the Mutuals, and a fine game is anticipated.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (July 5,) no auctions were held, and the attendance throughout was only nominal. The market was generally quiet and nothing of interest occurred. The sale of lots at Alturas on Tuesday, conducted by S. DINGEE & Co., was very largely attended, but the business transacted was rather light, only fifty-five lots being sold, for the sum in the aggregate of $9,337 50. A report in detail, with names of purchasers, is appended. The average price per lot was about the same as at the previous sale, but in the amount of property sold the expectations of those interested in the enterprise were not realized. The Fourth of July is not a good day to dispose of real estate, for although a well-advertised auction is almost sure to draw out on that day a crowd of spectators, it is not made up of the class of persons desired, namely, bona fide investors in lots. It is, in fact, but seldom, when a real estate auction is held on any one of the people's holidays, that a real success can be chronicled.

We also append two detailed reports of recent sales of Jersey City real estate, made by LEWIS E. WOOD, respectively on Friday of last week, and on Monday of this. At the first of these, some 100 lots, forming the homestead property of E. B. WAKEMAN, were offered, situate in the Fourteenth Ward of the City, and fronting on Park-place, Prescott-place, Grand-street, and Palisade road. Of these lots forty-one were sold at auction at good prices while the remainder were disposed of at private sale on equally fair terms. At the second sale, held on Monday, twenty-three lots were sold, located on Jersey City Heights, and respectively fronting on Madison and Palisade avenues. This sale was made by order of the United States District Court in Bankruptcy, under the direction of HORATIO REED, Esq., assignee, the lots disposed of belonging to the estate of DAVID MILLEMAN. A large dwelling was also sold with the property. Both transactions, it was thought, were in their results highly successful, the prices realized being above the average.

The residence of J. S. ELY, at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, embracing a dwelling-house, 60 by 35, and three acres of land, sold on Saturday by WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, brought $14,050. The property was purchased by Mrs. CODDINGTON, of this City, and was deemed cheap.

For today, one or two sales of City real estate will be made at the Exchange, but in other respects, no suburban auctions being advertised, the market will probably continue quiet.

Suburban Sales, Tuesday, July 4.

ALTURAS, ROCKLAND COUNTY.
By S. Dingee & Co.

BLOCK NO. 16.

1 plot, No. 10, 2¼ lots, Jacob Reichlong, Piermont, N. Y., purchaser, $180 per lot	$450
1 plot, No. 11, 2¼ lots, Thomas H. Owens, New-York City, purchaser, $170 per lot	425
1 plot, No. 12, 2¼ lots, Henry Meyer, Spring Valley, N. Y., purchaser, $140 per lot	350
1 plot, No. 13, 2¼ lots, Mrs. Catharine Green, Norwood, N. J., purchaser, $160 per lot	400
2 plots, Nos. 14 and 15, 5 lots, Alfred Crow, Spring Valley, purchaser, $155 per lot	775
1 plot, No. 16, 2¼ lots, William Law, New-York City, purchaser, $160 per lot	400
2 plots, Nos. 17 and 18, 5 lots, H. M. Fanston, purchaser, $165 per lot	825
5 plots, Nos. 19 to 23 inclusive, 10 lots, same purchaser as above, $260 per lot	$2,600

BLOCK NO. 18.

2 plots, Nos. 6 and 7, 5 lots, Mr. Fenton, purchaser, $70 per lot	$350
1 plot, No. 8, 2¼ lots, Mrs. Green, purchaser, $85 per lot	213
2 plots, Nos. 9 and 10, 5 lots, W. A. Shepherd, purchaser, $100 per lot	500
2 plots, Nos. 11 and 12, 4 lots, Mr. Fanston, purchaser, $245 per lot	980
1 plot, No. 13, 2 lots, Mrs. Green, purchaser, $200 per lot	400
1 plot, No. 14, 2 lots, E. Winter, purchaser, $140 per lot	280
1 plot, No. 15, 2 lots, same purchaser as above, $195 per lot	390

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
By Lewis E. Wood.
(Sale Monday, July 3.)

1 lot n. w. corner Palisade and Madison avs., 25.10½x134.6	$2,710
1 lot w. s. Palisade-av. adjoining above	1,510
2 lots w. s. Palisade-av. adjoining above, 25.10½x122	3,110
2 lots n. s. Madison-av., 134½ ft. w. of Palisade-av., each 25x102½	2,200
1 lot n. s. Madison-av. adjoining, 25x102½	1,035
1 lot n. s. Madison-av., adjoining, same size	1,010
2 lots n. s. Madison-av., adjoining, each same size	2,140
4 lots s. w. corner Palisade and Madison avs., 100 ft. front on Palisade-av., 98 ft. 7 in. on Madison-av., with two-story dwelling-house thereon	8,600
2 lots s. s. Madison-av., 98 ft. 7 in. w. of Palisade-av., 25x117	2,410
2 lots s. s. Madison-av., adjoining, each same size	2,310
3 lots s. s. Madison-av., adjoining, each same size	3,225
2 lots s. s. Madison-av., adjoining, each same size, with stable thereon	3,000

By same Auctioneer.
(Sale Friday, June 30.)

1 lot on Park-place, 20x118	$915
2 lots on Park-place, each 20x110, $880 each	1,760
1 lot on Park-place, 20x106	850
1 lot on Park-place, 20x102	845
1 lot on Park-place, 20x99	840
3 lots on Park-place, each 20x87, $810 each	2,430
3 lots on Park-place, each 20x69, $765 each	2,295
1 lot on Park-place, 21x72	785
2 lots on Prospect-place, each 20x47, $665 each	1,330
2 lots on Prospect-place, each 20x100, $910 each	1,820
1 lot on Prospect-place, 20x89	960
2 lots on Prospect-place, each 20x77, $675 each	1,350
2 lots on Prospect-place, each 20x55, $550 each	1,100
2 lots on Prospect-place, each 20x97, $785 each	1,570
2 lots on Prospect-place, each 20x116, $850 each	1,700
2 lots on Prospect-place, each 20x108, $835 each	1,670
2 lots on Prospect-place, each 20x100, $805 each	1,610
2 lots on Prospect-place, each 20x93, $790 each	1,580
2 lots on Prospect-place, each 20x85, $790 each	1,580
1 lot on Prospect-place, 20x71	735
1 gore lot on Prospect-place, 9.6 ft. front, 44 ft. rear	735
5 lots on Prospect-place, each 20x105, $1,000 each	5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—The fine property lately occupied by the Rutgers Female College, and being Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av.; size, 51x100; the buildings have a rear entrance, and are suitable for a private hotel, club-house or institution; price, $140,000; on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—An elegant, well-arranged four-story high-stoop brown-stone, full width. Also, a list of 5th and Madison avs. and East-side dwellings for sale. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$14,500.—IN 36TH-ST., A VERY cheap house, 20x50x100, four-story brick, well rented. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

$4,500 EACH.—THIRTEEN LOTS IN 76th-st., 200 feet west of the Boulevard, at a bargain, to close a copartnership. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Houses and Lots

For sale or to let, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice: title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NINE BEAUTIFUL cottages, houses and lots, pleasantly located on Avenue A, at Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J.; one of the most delightful locations in the country, near the station, and only twenty minutes from the City, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; possession immediately. For terms apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A SMALL BUT VERY NICE OFFICE to rent, suitable for broker, lawyer, or gentleman coming to town occasionally, who wants a convenient place to transact business; rent $150. Call at Rooms Nos. 19 and 20, No. 48 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COTTAGE-house, fourteen rooms, handsomely furnished; beautifully situated on the Upper Terrace, near St. Mark's Hotel, New-Brighton, Staten Island, for the season or year. Apply at BULCROFT'S grocery-store, New-Brighton.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent three months at Montclair, N. J.; one hour from New-York; ten minutes from station; bath, range, well, stable, cow milking, extensive grounds, terms moderate. Address Box No. 43 Montclair, N. J.

THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO let at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

SEVERAL WELL-LOCATED FURnished and unfurnished houses to let at reduced prices. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS. Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall. There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President. Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it. MARK HOPKINS, President.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY. The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING-school, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County.—ELLEN STARK, plaintiff, versus RACHEL S. ROGERS, Stephen S. Marshall, John Bussing, Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., and William H. Miller, John J. Goetschius, Eliza Jane Wilson, individually, and as administratrix of all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of Andrew Wilson, Jr., deceased; Albert L. Wilson, Carolyn Wilson, Belle Wilson, Harry G. Wilson, Joseph A. Wilson, Auguste Noel and Auguste Saurel. James K. Pell, Cornelius Dever and David Clarkson, Jr., (survivors, &c., of Walden Pell and Clarence Pell,) Eder V. Haughwout, Francis B. Nicol and William Davidson, (survivors, &c., of William P. Cahill,) Henry Leger, Thomas Palmer, and Martha, his wife, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named, and each of you: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 5, 1871. RODMAN & ADAMS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint above referred to in the foregoing summons, was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, New-York.—Dated April 7, 1871.
RODMAN & ADAMS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 54 William-street, (after May 1, 1871, No. 59 Liberty-street, New-York.)
je22-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN F. SADDINGTON against WILLIAM TURNER and Mistress Turner, his wife; John Stell and Mistress Stell, his wife; Charles W. Engelmann and Mistress Engelmann, his wife; Thomas T. Cortis, Frederick B. Hill, Henry Hagner, John C. Smith, Calvin Burr, William Churchill, Cornelia D. Conant and John W. Harway, administratrix and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits which were of WILLIAM S. CONANT, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 23, 1871. JOHN C. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je8-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—DANIEL BICKNELL against WILLIAM CHURCHILL and SARAH J., his wife, Calvin Burr and Julia Ann, his wife, William Turner and Mistress Turner, his wife, John Stell and Mistress Stell, his wife, Thomas T. Cortis, Henry Hagner, John C. Smith, Cornelia D. Conant and John W. Harway, administratrix and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits which were of William S. Conant, deceased, and Lewis Tuthill, defendants.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 23, 1871. JOHN C. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je8-law6wTh*

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences. Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

PERSONAL.

PRECEPTION LET COMBINATION [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
DIVIDEND.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 8th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.
JULY 6, 1871.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1871.
A semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent. has been declared, free from Government tax, and payable on demand. GEORGE ALGER, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., June 28, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, payable to the stockholders registered in the New-York Agency, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books are closed. MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 136, CORNER CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY will pay a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent, free, on and after the 15th of July prox. Transfer books will remain closed from date to the day of payment. Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank for sixty days. MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IN currency, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which date and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules of same will be received from this date. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen July 1. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 16, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON R. R. CO., (STONINGTON RAILROAD.) NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the 5th day of July. Transfer-books will be closed until that date. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable July 10.
The transfer-books will be closed from July 1 to that date. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA, First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 15, 1871, will be paid on and after that, free of United States Government tax, on presentation at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York. HORACE ABBOTT, Treasurer.
BALTIMORE, Md., June 29, 1871.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st proximo, until which date the transfer-books will be closed. R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been this day declared, payable 1st July. The transfer-books will be closed till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. free of all tax, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from June 24 until July 3. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.
THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 393 Canal-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and One-half per Cent. on capital stock and reserved fund (free of Government tax) is payable on demand. EDWARD A WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) payable on demand. WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Seven per Cent. will be paid on and after the 10th inst., at the office, No. 168 Broadway. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO, BANKERS, NO. 11 NASSAU-ST.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Alabama will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 11 Nassau-st. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, June 29, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable July 1. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the shareholders, free of taxes, on SATURDAY, the 1st of July next. By order of the Board of Directors. E. J. HUESTIS, Cashier.

STATE OF KANSAS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, TOPEKA, June 2, 1871.
THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of Kansas will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the Banking-house of Gilman, Son & Co., No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York. J. E. HAYES, State Treasurer.

SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY, June 15, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July, 1871. JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock and scrip surplus fund, payable on demand. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.
The transfer-book will be closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

STUYVESANT BANK, NO. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after July 10. JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after Monday, July 3. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 3, 1871. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and One-half per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to stockholders on demand. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 10. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

TENTH DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 NASSAU-ST.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama, numbering 1 to 4,000 inclusive, will be paid on and after that date at our office.
The Interest will likewise be paid at the same time upon similar Bonds, numbering 4,001 to 4,720 inclusive, whenever the holders of the Coupons can furnish satisfactory evidence, in accordance with the statute of Alabama, that the Bonds were held by bona fide and innocent purchasers prior to Jan. 1, 1871.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. free of all taxes, payable on and after July 10. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, has been declared by the directors of this bank, payable on and after July 1. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastry and desserts; would go to the country with a family for the Summer months; best of City references. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as competent laundress; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, all kinds of finery and linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG French (Parisian) girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing, &c.; no objection to care for one or two grown children; good City reference. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a first-class young woman and very best waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads and everything in best manner; will do chamber-work and waiting; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and seamstress, or nurse and chamber-maid and waitress; thorough dress-maker; can cut and fit; excellent operator and nurse; highly recommended young woman; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, desserts, game and pastry; best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 52 4th-av., trunk-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as cook; would assist with washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; good references. Call at No. 200 East 21st-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, or to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 85 Greenwich-avenue, corner Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress, and would assist with ironing if required; has the best City references. Can be seen at her present place, No. 191 Madison-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; a good seamstress and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Apply at No. 322 East 54th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent colored seamstress, to go out by the day in families; can cut and fit for children; terms moderate. Call or address, for two days, No. 25 Charles-st., one door from Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A COLORED COOK, A SITuation; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to the country; has the best of City references; will do part of the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation in City or country to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-maid and see after growing children. Apply at basement of No. 64 West 39th-st., present employer, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent woman as cook in a private family; is a first-rate baker; unexceptionable City references; country preferred during Summer months. Call or address No. 490 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as good cook and baker; understands game, pastry, soups, ice-creams and making butter if required; willing to go to the country; good reference. Call for two days at 431 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman and a very good general cook; country or City; lived in the best families; has the best City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant Danish girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and sewing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE PROMPTLY supplied with reliable, capable and industrious Protestant and Catholic servants, for City or country, at WALKER'S magnificent employment office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress. Inquire at her last place, No. 115 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as competent cook in a private boarding house; excellent references. Call for two days, from 10 to 3½ at No. 25 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married Protestant man; has best City references from his employers. Call or address D. W., No. 209 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored lad as porter or to drive for a doctor; can give seven years' excellent recommendation from last employer. Address J. F. W., No. 130 West 54th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as coachman and gardener; has good reference from last employer. Address T. E., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

FAMILIES, SUMMER HOUSES, HOtels, farmers, &c., suited with reliable Protestant and Catholic male and female help, (English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh and German,) at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as wet-nurse; good City reference. Apply at No. 175 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A LADY TO OBTAIN A SITuation for a first-class waitress. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 44 (old No. 10) East 25th-st., for two days.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., WANTED immediately a number of servants suitable for private families, hotels and boarding-houses, in City and country.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, or as gardener and useful man on a gentleman's place, by a steady, industrious young man, who fully understands his business, and is well up in the care of horses, gardening, &c.; best of reference given; is willing and not afraid of work. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man a situation as coachman and to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good reference from last employer. Address J. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, (AMERican,) a situation; can take charge of a country-seat or a small farm, carriage, horses, &c. Address S. TYRELL, Fairview, Bergen County, New-Jersey.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, capable of taking care of a gentleman's place, greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT girl, with good City reference, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse; City or country. Call at No. 85 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT single man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; has many years' excellent references which will bear strict investigation. Call or address for two days No. 34 East 11th-st., near Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

A GOOD COOK, WELL RECOMMENDED, may obtain a situation for the Summer at No. 212 East 18th-st. Call Thursday or Friday; Protestant preferred.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE!!

In order to give our clerks a little recreation during the Summer months, we propose closing our store, BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST., at 3 O'CLOCK on the SATURDAYS of JULY and AUGUST, and respectfully ask the public to do their shopping before that time.

LORD & TAYLOR

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM Paris the largest and best assortment of the world-renowned

Depre's Kid Glove

we have had since the Franco-Prussian war.
We can now supply them in all sizes, with one, two or three buttons, and in shades never before offered.

LORD & TAYLOR, (SOLE AGENTS,) Broadway and 20th-st., Grand and Chrystie sts.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade-mark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see that the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.
BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—New arrival of Summer styles from Berlin and Brussels. This nearly completes the season. Grandest display ever seen in New-York. Patterns fitted to the form, and warranted perfect. Cloth model with each pattern.

PLAIN PINE-APPLE AND CANTON crapes; black, colored and white, striped and plaid, wash silks. Every variety of goods in our line, also American Indian articles. Catalogues sent per mail. FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., up-stairs.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' TURBAN HATS AND Traveling Bonnets this week; Dress Bonnets, half price; Traveling Bonnets $6, worth $10; Sun Hats and Leghorns. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Save this.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm-name of
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved.
Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
The business heretofore conducted by us will be continued by
Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
who will also act as attorneys for Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., of London.
CHARLES H. DABNEY, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JAMES J. GOODWIN, GEORGE H. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1871.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general foreign and domestic banking business, in New-York and Philadelphia, under the firm-names of
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
DREXEL & CO., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
F. A. DREXEL, A. J. DREXEL, J. H. WRIGHT, Residing in Philadelphia.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JOS. W. DREXEL, J. N. ROBINSON, Residing in New-York.

PARIS, July 1, 1871.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking business, under the firm-name of
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe.
DREXEL & CO. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO. JOHN H. HARJES. EUGENE WINTHROP.

NO. 64 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN.
The business will be continued under the firm of HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN.
HEINEMANN & PAYSON.

NO. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.
THE FIRM OF DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will remain with Mr. ROBERT WINTHROP, who will attend to the settlement of the business.
FRANCIS A. DREXEL, ANTHONY J. DREXEL, JOSEPH W. DREXEL, ROBERT WINTHROP, J. NORRIS ROBINSON, J. HOOD WRIGHT.

NO. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
I have this day associated with me my brother, Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS WINTHROP, and will continue under the firm name of ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. the domestic branch of the banking and brokerage business lately conducted by DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. ROBERT WINTHROP.

ROOM NO. 77, TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between PHILIP W. VERPLANCK and JOHN W. ATWOOD, doing business under the firm name of VERPLANCK & ATWOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Either party will sign in liquidation.
PHILIP W. VERPLANCK. JOHN W. ATWOOD.

ROOM NO. 77, TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale coal business, under the firm name of VERPLANCK, ATWOOD & IRWIN.
PHILIP W. VERPLANCK. JOHN W. ATWOOD. JAMES R. IRWIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the manufacturing and sale of sewing-machines and improvements therein, and other inventions, under the name and firm of STICKLER, ELLIOTT & WILSON, their place of business to be at No. 1 College-place, in the City of New-York.
JOSEPH W. STICKLER, THEODORE C. ELLIOTT, WILLIAM H. WILSON.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1871.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.
MR. THEODORE TIMPSON RETIRES from our firm this day. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, JAS. F. WHITE and BRYCE GRAY, under same firm name.
JAMES F. WHITE & CO.

S. B. MUSGRAVE RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of MUSGRAVE & CO.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, S. B. MUSGRAVE, J. G. MUSGRAVE.
JULY 1, 1871.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of WILLIAM FLEMING SMITH, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Fleming Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.
FRANKLIN H. CHURCHILL, Assignee.
je29-law3wTh*

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.
Each Case containing one bottle of
OLD PALE BRANDY, OLD RYE WHISKY, FINE OLD PORT, HOLLAND GIN, OLD PALE SHERRY, OLD BOURBON.
Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D. or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 300 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. [illegible] between Broadway and 5th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES, NO. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, July 5 | Algeria, Saturday, July 15
Scotia, Wednesday, July 12 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 22
Java, Wednesday, July 19 | Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Russia, Wednesday, July 26 | Parthia, Saturday, Aug. 5
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return Tickets..........$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets..........$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN......Saturday, July 15
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE......Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT......Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE......DAURE......Saturday, Aug. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$85
TO PARIS.
Including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First Cabin..........$145 | Second Cabin..........$88
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July 8, at 10 A. M. ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia......Sat., July 8 | Sidonian......Wed., July 12
Britannia......Sat., July 15 | Iowa......Wed., July 19
Europa......Sat., July 22 | Ismalia......Wed., July 26
Iowa......Sat., July 29 | Caledonia......Wed., Aug. 2

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, July 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 8, 10 A. M.
NEMESIS.....Thursday, July 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, July 15, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...July 12, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Cap. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN...........Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, July 8, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, July 15, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency: steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.
The first-class iron steam-ship
HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON,
will sail on SATURDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. To be followed by steamship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, on THURSDAY, Aug. —.
Cabin passage, gold, $80; steerage, gold, $25.
Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents. Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
July 15—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 13.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail July 13, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Friday, July 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Thursday, July 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, July 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........July 6
SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, (via Nassau) July 13
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........July 20
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Eight Per Cent. Bonds
OF
WESTERN R. R. CO. OF ALABAMA.
Guaranteed by the
CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA,
and by the
GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY.
Above bonds bought and sold by
SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO Railroad Company.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.
Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road, Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.
The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.
The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons: thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,
RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

BIDS
For $500,000 Ten per cent., twenty years, St. Joseph, Mo., City Bonds, coupons payable semi-annually in New-York, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of July next.
The bids will be received, either for the whole or for any less amount, to be delivered monthly.
Fifty thousand dollars in bonds will be delivered July 15, and the balance as fast as money is wanted for the construction of the bridge, not to exceed $75,000 per month.
I reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
I. G. KAPPNER, Treasurer St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

CHOICE SECURITIES.
Illinois Registered 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per Cent. Bonds.
And other safe and reliable investments, payable in this City. For sale (below par) by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE.
To the holders of Virginia State Securities. The undersigned respectfully announce that they will attend to the funding of the above named securities for an eighth per cent commission. J. M. WEITH & ARENTS, Dealers in Southern Securities, No. 9 New-st., New-York. JULY 1, 1871.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was
Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.
For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Room 44. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company: The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock of the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $30,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, } Trustees.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.
The annual election for directors of this Company will take place at their office in Marshalltown, Iowa, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, 1871, (between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.,) and such other business transacted as may regularly come before said meeting. J. MILLER, JR., Secretary.
MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, June 27, 1871.

ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of staple Merchandise and Produce at lowest rates, and storage accommodations may be had on most liberal terms. Apply at Nos. 42 and 44 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY..........892,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS, BROKERS, NO. 39 WALL-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE
BELLEVILLE AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE 10 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
LONG DOCK MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.
At an election held on the 28th inst. the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:
JAMES VAN NORDEN, WM. P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM K. THORN, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS, THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, J. G. GOTTSBERGER,
EDMUND HURRY, SAMUEL RAYNOR,
DANIEL PIERSON, GEORGE H. PECK,
CHARLES BUTTS, JAMES BUCHAN,
CHARLES A. PECK.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held June 29, 1871, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.
At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:
EFFING. TOWNSEND, ISRAEL CORSE,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, J. VAN WAGENEN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, JOHN R. WILLIS,
AMOS R. ENO, PRESTON H. HODGES,
JOHN WATSON, WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETS, HENRY COFFIN,
DON ALON. CUSHMAN, JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
URIAH J. SMITH, CHARLES H. ISHAM,
SYLV. L. H. WARD, WILLIAM PALEN,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD, JAMES B. AMES,
EGBERT A. CLARK.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously reëlected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NOTICE, 25,000.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.
Agreeably to the provisions contained in the First Mortgage Deed of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals, addressed to W. S. GILMAN and N. A. COWDREY, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 20th day of July, 1871, for the sale to the undersigned of Twenty-five of the above-named bonds, of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from the sale of said lands.
W. S. GILMAN, N. A. COWDREY. } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE IOWA VALLEY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be holden at Eldora, Iowa, the FIRST TUESDAY in August, 1871.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed July 1, and remain closed until Aug. 8, 1871.
J. H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON UNIN- cumbered City property, in sums not less than $10,000 each; principals only need apply.
E. C. DELAVAN, No. 33 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF IOWA, NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Central Railroad Company of Iowa, will be closed July 7, and remain closed until Aug. 14, 1871, for annual election. A. L. HATCH, Transfer Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.
CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1869 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same, immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Oriental Savings Bank,
NO. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE.
Deposits before July 21 will draw interest as if they had been made in June.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 & 3 Third-av., N. Y., *opposite Cooper Institute.*
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
By direction of the Trustees of this Institution, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after July 19, 1871:
ALSO, an EXTRA DIVIDEND, at the rate of One per Cent. per annum, from accumulated profits, being, together, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum.
Dividends not withdrawn will bear interest from July 1st.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH OF JULY,—*and not later*,—will be allowed Interest from the 1st of July.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, *President.*
T. W. LILLIE, *Secretary.*

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.
Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 draws interest from JULY 1.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1 that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable after July 17. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and on sums exceeding $2,000 five per cent., upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1871.
The bank will be open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will continue open on MONDAYS until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.
Interest for the six months and three months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21. Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit, and bear interest from July 1.
Bank books in English, French and German.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. G. S. CHAPIN, Trea'r.

Broadway Savings Institution.
No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MANHATTAN SAVING INSTITUTION,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-First Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All interest not called for will be added to the depositor's account, and will draw interest the same as a deposit of July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of July.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
All deposits made on or before July 10, 1871, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Chatham-square.
Deposits and accrued interest..........$2,789,823 74
Surplus..........202,782 69
Total assets June 1, 1871..........$2,992,606 43
$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $369 03.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.
Deposits made now, or on and before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1871.
DIVIDEND.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, will be paid on and after July 17.
Interest not drawn will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest from date of deposit.
Send for circular.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1; ASSETS, $2,446,826; SURPLUS, $189,415 37.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LIVERPOOL ANGEL HOTEL.
This is one of the finest hotels in Liverpool, and from its proximity to the landing stages and railway stations, most desirable temporary residence for those arriving or departing by the various mail steamers.
First-class restaurant is attached. Excellent family hotel. J. S. SHORT, Manager, late Manager to the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel.
References to George S. Partridge, Jr., Esq., No. 873 Broadway, New-York; Paris, London, &c. Bed-rooms, 2s. 6d.; sitting-rooms, 6s., and upwards; attendance, 1s. 6d. per day.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—FOR SALE—A CHESTNUT STALLION, 15½ hands high; perfectly sound and kind, seven years old; can trot in three minutes. Also, top wagon, made by Stivers, and harness, made by Trainer; been but little used; a splendid turnout; will be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply at the Merchants' Stables, Nos. 35 and 37 West 25th-st. Also a fine pair bay carriage horses, 16 hands high.

TO COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.—JERSEY bull for sale—Duke 4, out of Queen Mab 180, by Clement 61; black points; born St. Peters, Jersey, March, 1869. (See Jersey Herd Book.) Also one other fine Jersey bull and heifer. Address JOHN MOFFET, Fishkill, Dutchess County, New-York.

TO CARTMEN.—FINE LOT OF FRESH work horses for sale cheap; horses to let at $2 per day; also trucks and teams.
DEANE & CO., No. 424 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PONY phaeton, in good order, carriage back finish, without top; will be sold cheap. Can be seen at No. 15 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let; with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River Terrace.

AN ELEGANT THREE-FOURTH Clarence, lined with crimson satin, slightly soiled, worth $2,000, will be sold for $1,000, at CORBETT & CO.'S, Nos. 122, 124 and 126 West 25th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO FINE ROOMS FOR MAN AND wife, another for two or four gentlemen, and one small room, with board, in the fine new private boarding-house No. 336 2d-av., between 19th and 20th sts.; all conveniences.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable Summer residence; spacious rooms; superior board for families and gentlemen; Summer prices; references exchanged.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; references required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED PARLOR, will accommodate two gentlemen, with privilege of front parlor; terms reasonable. No. 348 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

GRANVILLE HOUSE,
MIDDLE GRANVILLE, N. Y.
C. H. BULL, Proprietor.
IRA M. ELLIS, Manager.
This house, having been thoroughly repaired and enlarged, can furnish good accommodations for City guests. Terms, $2 per day and $10 to $12 per week. A good livery connected with the house. References exchanged.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE.
In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England.
S. H. MOSELEY, Former partner Brevoort House.

SURF HOUSE, RYE BEACH, N. H.
OLIVER B. PHILBROOK & SON, PROPRIETORS.
A quiet, retired Summer resort; close to the Beach; nicely finished and refurnished for this season; strictly temperance; the best of entertainment; terms $2 per day, transient company $2 50; last season the company included ten clergymen and their families.

MONTOWESE HOTEL,
BRANFORD, Conn. This delightful Summer resort, four hours' ride from New-York by the New-Haven and Shore Line Road, is now open. Best of accommodations for fishing, sailing, and bathing. Large and comfortable rooms in a cottage near the Hotel. WILLIAM BRYAN, Jr., Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

NEW HOTEL IN ADIRONDACKS.
Lake Placid House. Board $7 per week. Beautiful scenery; good fishing; approach by Elizabethtown. Address B. BREWSTER, Lake Placid, North Elba, Essex County, N. Y.

COOPER HOUSE,
Cooperstown, N. Y. Open for the season. Four hours by rail from Albany. Accommodations for over 300 guests. COLEMAN & MAXWELL.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute will be opened for Summer boarders on MONDAY, July 3; good accommodations for families with children; no extra charge for extra room. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD can be had near a beautiful village in the mountain region of New-Hampshire; house new and newly furnished, rooms large and airy; finest mountain and lake scenery; pleasant drives in every direction; steam-boat excursions daily; good fishing in lake and stream; first-class hotels in the village; terms moderate. For particulars address P. B., Box No. 177, New-York *Times* Office.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with pleasant rooms and good country board on a farm about half a mile from the landing. For particulars of situation, &c., inquire of Mr. JOHN JESSION, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York, or ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., or by mail of ISAAC S. HALLOCK, Milton, on the Hudson.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A pleasant farm residence near the Hudson, eighty miles from the City; communicating daily by evening boat; house on high ground, well shaded and in the midst of charming scenery; good table and moderate terms; references exchanged. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

ASTORIA.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR pleasant airy rooms, house standing high and table choice, will please address, for July 1, Box No. 184 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island; gentlemen will find the access easy by boat or cars.

A SMALL FAMILY MAY OBTAIN good board in a pleasant and healthy place, convenient to the City, at New-Providence, N. J., Morris and Essex Railroad. Address B. P., New-Providence, N. J.

BOARD AT MILTON ON THE HUDSON; healthy climate, beautiful location, five minutes' walk from steam-boat landing and ferry; terms, $10 per week. Address H. F., Box No. 81 Milton on the Hudson.

BOARDING.—GREENWICH, CONN., TWO connecting rooms, with board for four persons; $50 per week. Inquire of Station Agent, Greenwich, Conn.

SUMMER RESORT.—THE MOST DElightful place for families or individuals is the New-Jersey Military Institute, on the Delaware, Trenton, N. J. Inquire by mail.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMInary, Amenia, N. Y.; Harlem Road. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE
OF
ENGINES, BOILERS, TOOLS, MACHINERY, PATTERNS, &c.,
AT
THE NOVELTY IRON-WORKS,
FOOT OF EAST 12TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, commencing on THURSDAY, the 6th day of July, 1871, at 10 A. M., the balance of the stock of the Novelty Iron-Works, consisting of one low-pressure beam engine, 30-inch by 5 feet stroke, with tubular boiler; one low-pressure pendulum engine, 12-inch by 14-inch stroke, with locomotive flue and return tubular boiler, lathes, boring mills, slotting-machines, riveting machines, boiler makers, blacksmiths' and founders' tools, cupolas, cranes, pullies, shafting, hangers, patterns, &c. Also, two-Stevenson's Turbine Water-Wheels, 66 inches in diameter, brass buckets, cut gearing, &c. Also, the celebrated steam crane on the dock; length of gib, 70 feet, lifts 50-tons. Also, one of the engines from the steamer *North Star*, suitable for coasting or towing steamer; cylinder 60 inches by 10 feet stroke. By order
JNO. S. SCHULTZE, Receiver.
Catalogues sent. Address
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, No. 9 Beach-st.,
JNO. S. SCHULTZE, Receiver, 745 East 12th-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 6, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
400 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, landing.
157 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, landing, and can be seen at No. 93 Pearl-st.
150 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing.
At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
1,160 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
3,285 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo *Aspasia*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 11 East River:
2,826 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
189 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.
Cargo *New-York*, from Naples.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD STOCK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John E. Devlin, Esq., special administrator of James B. Taylor, deceased:
250 shares Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, $100 each.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE REMOVED to our sales-room for convenience of sale. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, 7th July, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, mirrors, carpets, &c., being one of the largest sales of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
C. P. KENDALL..........Manager
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 10.
Engagement for a short Summer season of
THE BERGER FAMILY,
SWISS BELL-RINGERS.
The only complete troupe of Swiss bell-ringers who have ever appeared in this country.
A MAGNIFICENT CHIME OF 150 SWISS BELLS!
A STAFF OF 24 PURE SILVER BELLS.
PARLOR ORCHESTRA AND SILVER CORNET BAND!
The principal members of which are young ladies.
THE BERGER FAMILY
will be assisted by the favorite Humorist
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
and other vocal and instrumental talent.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST WEEK
OF
DELMONICO'S;
OR, LARKS UP THE HUDSON.
LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
MONDAY NEXT, JULY 10, a new original American comedy, entitled AN ANGEL, and the famous Old Olympic Mock Rehearsal, entitled THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN, with a powerful cast and appropriate scenery, produced expressly for the CLOSING NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
_ MONDAY, July 10, benefit of Mr. W. DAVIDGE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS,
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
IN THE GREAT IRISH-AMERICAN DRAMA,
UNDER TWO FLAGS,
OR, TRODDEN DOWN.
MATINEE SATURDAY, July 8, at 2 o'clock.
TUESDAY, July 4,
UNDER TWO FLAGS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
A PALPABLE HIT! IMMENSE AUDIENCES.
Production of J. McCLOSKEY'S new drama entitled
THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. | EVERY EVENING AT 8.
EVERYTHING NEW!
MR. J. M. WARD will appear,
SUPPORTED BY A FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS
And his unrivaled Orchestra,
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening. Admission, 50c.; private boxes, $1. Packages of 12 tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTH CAROLINA
LAND AND IMMIGRATION
ASSOCIATION,
under the auspices of the "South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society," will give a series of Concerts, at the Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., commencing Oct. 1, 1871, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable emigrants to settle upon lands selected by the Association for homes of Northern and European farmers and others, in the State of South Carolina, and for their transportation thither and support for the first year.

REFERENCES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
Gen. Wade Hampton, Hon. B. F. Perry, Gov. M. L. Bonham, Gen. Johnson Hagood, Hon. Armistead Burt, Hon. James Chestnut, Gen. John S. Preston, Hon. W. D. Simpson, Andrew Simonds, Esq., Hon. G. A. Trenholm, Gov. J. L. Manning, Hon. J. B. Campbell.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK CITY.
August Belmont & Co., Bankers; Hon. Charles O'Conor, Counselor at Law; Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Counselor at Law; T. A. Hoyt, Esq., President Gold Room; Anderson, Starr & Co., Merchants; Morton, Bliss & Co., Bankers; Hon. John E. Ward, Counselor at Law; Col. Richard Lathers; Hunt, Thompson & Co., Factors; Pettus & Co., Merchants; F. Zogbaum & Fairchild, Merchants.

$500,000 IN GIFTS.
1st Gift, Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., cost to build $230,000, having an annual rental of about $20,000 from Opera-house, stores and halls; the building being about 230 feet by 60, and situated corner of King and Market sts., in the centre of the city, and well known to be the finest building and most valuable property in Charleston, valued at..........$250,000

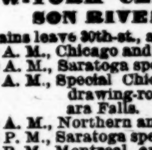
2d Gift—Cash			100,000
3d Gift—Cash			25,000
4th Gift—Cash			10,000
5th Gift—Cash			5,000
25 Gifts—Cash	each	$1,000	25,000
25 Gifts—Cash	each	500	12,000
350 Gifts—Cash	each	100	35,000
250 Gifts—Cash	each	50	12,000
500 Gifts—Cash	each	25	12,000
1,250 Gifts—Cash	each	10	12,000
2,404 Gifts, amount to			$500,000

Gen. M. C. BUTLER,
JOHN CHADWICK, Esq.,
Gen. M. W. GARY,
BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & CO.
COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERVISORS OF DRAWING.
Gen. A. R. Wright, of Georgia; Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia; Col. B. H. Rutledge, of South Carolina; Hon. Roger A. Pryor, New-York.
JOHN C. JACOBSOHN, General Agent, No. 704 Broadway, New-York.
To whom all communications for tickets or agencies in the Northern, Western and Eastern States should be addressed.
Orders strictly confidential.
TICKETS $5 EACH.

OFFICE OF THE
SHILLINGER ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY.
NO. 247 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 25.
This Company is now prepared to lay down their Patent Joint Sidewalk in the most artistic manner, and in any design, pattern or color desired, and at a cost far less than that of flagging.
They will also lay court-yards, areas, cellars of houses, floors of stables, &c., using the celebrated English Portland Cement, thereby insuring great durability, entire freedom from dust, smoothness of surface and beauty of finish, &c.
Specimen of the work can be seen at the Battery, Beach-street and City Hall Parks, and at Company's office.
Orders (the only genuine) received at the office of the Company.

CHLORODYNE.
The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.
To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

WORKING MODELS OF THE ELEVATED POST RAILROAD are now to be seen at 128 WEST 34TH ST. Come and see them, especially you who are in favor of quick transit, and yet opposed to taxing the City fifty millions of dollars for benefit of the Viaduct Company.
J. B. NEWBROUGH.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of arrangements made with DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., for the production of his LAST NEW DRAMA,
ELFIE,
On MONDAY, July 10,
the manager is reluctantly compelled to announce
THE LAST THREE NIGHTS
OF THE
LONG STRIKE,
which must be withdrawn
IN THE HEIGHT OF ITS POPULARITY.
Thursday, July 6. } Long Strike. { Friday, July 7.
Saturday, July 8.
MONDAY, July 10.
ELFIE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Second week and triumphant success of Boucicault's Irish drama of COLLEEN BAWN,
JOHN COLLINS as MYLES NA COPPALEEN, with songs CRUISKEEN LAWN and WIDOW MACHREE, CHARLES WHEATLEIGH (his original part) as DANNY MAN. Miss EMMA HOWSON, with songs, as EILY O'CONNOR.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN COLLINS.

DUBUFE'S GREAT PAINTING,
THE PRODIGAL SON,
Now on exhibition, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.
Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

TERRACE GARDEN.
JULLIEN CONCERTS. TO-MORROW, (Friday,) July 7, GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.
Rose Hersee, Habelmann, Jullien's Grand Orchestra.
SATURDAY, July 8, JULLIEN'S BENEFIT, the great Concert of the season.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL DAILY EXCURSIONS TO
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Health, comfort and recreation.
SURF AND STILL-WATER BATHING.
GOOD FISHING, SAILING, AND DELICIOUS CLAM-ROASTS.
An extensive restaurant, where every luxury is provided.
Take the South-side Steam Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand streets, N. Y., Ferries, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., leaving the beach at 1:55, 4:15 and 5:20 P. M.
Tickets for the excursion..........$1
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

FIFTH ANNUAL GRAND EXCURSION from New-York, Albany and Troy to Montreal via Troy and Albany steamers, Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and Lake Champlain steamers, under the auspices of the French Canadian Association of Troy, N. Y., from Aug. 21 to Sept. 21, 1871, inclusive. Tickets from Troy, Albany and New-York to Montreal and return, good for any day during the time specified, morning and evening trains. New-York to Montreal only $15 20; Albany to Montreal only $13 20; Troy to Montreal only $12 90. About half the usual fare. Tickets may be had at the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Ticket Office at Albany, Troy, Cohoes, the Troy Steamer Offices, and of M. VAINE, General Agent, No. 590 River-st., Troy, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.
On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.
Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.
Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.
Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.
Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.
N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.
The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.
CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 7th	7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 6th	6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 8th	8:30 A. M.	Friday, 7th	11:30 A. M.
Sunday, 9th	8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 8th	12:30 P. M.
Monday, 10th	10:00 A. M.	Sunday, 9th	1:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 11th	11:00 A. M.	Monday, 10th	2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 12th	12:00 M.	Tuesday, 11th	3:00 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs., July 6	9:00 A. M.	Thursday, July 6	5:00 P. M.
Friday, July 7	12:00 M.	Friday, July 7	5:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 8	1:00 P. M.	Monday, July 10	8:00 A. M.
Monday, July 10	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, July 11	9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, July 11	3:10 P. M.	Wed., July 12	10:00 A. M.
Wed., July 12	3:30 P. M.	Thurs., July 13	3:30 P. M.
Thurs., July 13	11:00 A. M.	Friday, July 14	3:30 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.
Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.
EAST RIVER LINE.
Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy and via connecting railroads to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. The fastest elegant river steamers in the world, from new depot, Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Passage less rate than by any other route. Passengers for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

ROCKAWAY BEACH. — STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE will leave daily, from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35, North River, at 9 A. M., and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9½ A. M. Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, same landings, at 2:20 P. M. and 2:50 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Newburg, New-Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steamboat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE—66 FEET in length and 14 feet beam; engine, 14x14 in.; well found and furnished; nearly new.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 309 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

THE CONVICT FOSTER.

A Stay of Proceedings to be Granted Today.

Application to Judge Pratt, in Brooklyn—Arguments of Counsel—The Decision.

In the Special Term of the Supreme Court of Kings County, before Judge PRATT, yesterday morning, Ex-Judge STUART, Counsel for WM. FOSTER, the murderer of AVERY D. PUTNAM, moved that a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case be granted. District-Attorney GARVIN opposed the motion. In addressing the Court Judge STUART said:

If your Honor please, I have to apply this morning for a writ of error, for a stay of execution of judgment in the case of the conviction of a man named FOSTER, in the State of New-York, who was tried about a month since, before Justice CARDOZO, and was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be executed on the 14th of the present month. I have applied to Judge CARDOZO for a writ of error in the case, which, after consideration, he denied. I have applied to no other Judge in the State, excepting Mr. Justice INGRAHAM. He stated that it would perhaps not be proper for him to grant a stay, as he and Judge BARNARD would be members of the General Term. Of the thirty-two other Judges of the Court in the State, Judges SUTHERLAND and BRADY are out of New-York, and none is left in the City to whom to apply. I therefore come properly before your Honor—a neighboring Judge of a neighboring city. FOSTER was convicted of murder in the first degree. That conviction was not justified by the evidence in the case. Neither the evidence nor the facts establish that crime. Although the jury did find a verdict of murder in the first degree, they accompanied it with an earnest recommendation to mercy. A number of them now declare that they would not have brought in such a verdict had they not fully believed the prisoner's life would certainly be spared. This application is designed to aid substantial justice as well as to support the rights of a fellow-being. A writ of error in stay of execution has never been denied in this State during its history as a State—never, never, never! The counsel cited the celebrated leading cases on the subject, those of COLT and of O'CONNEL, and went on to say that he accordingly was bringing no novel case before the Court, but that he came with a case on its merits, in that the culprit is not guilty of murder in the first degree. He asked the writ to be granted, because it is always granted, and because there is sufficient probable error to make it the duty of the Court to grant it. Judge STUART then proceeded to argue his several points of objection:

1. That Judge CARDOZO, being a member of the General Term, had no right, under the constitution, to hold an Oyer and Terminer.

2. The jurors were not impaneled in accordance with the provisions of law. They should have had fourteen days' notice. The second panel was unauthorized by law. The new law of 1847 increased the number of jurors, but revoked no other feature of previous statutes. When the first panel was exhausted recourse should have been had to talesmen.

3. The question of drunkenness in connection with the killing of a human being. The council went into this point at great lenght. The point about murder is that it must be the result of a preconceived and thoroughly matured plan in the mind. There must be a criminal mind and a criminal act. But in this case there was no criminal condition of mind previous to the act.

4. If the prisoner assaulted the deceased only with the intent of maiming, and death ensued, then such killing was murder only in the second degree.

I ask your Honor, Judge STUART said, if a man assaults another with a deadly weapon intending to break his arm or otherwise injure him bodily, and the man assaulted dies from such assault, what has he done? Has he committed murder in the first degree? No! He has committed no crime under the statutes of New-York except murder in the second degree. At common law, of course it was otherwise. But let this point go to the Court of Appeals and my client's life upon the result, the verdict will be reversed. And I stand here pledged in the name of WILLIAM FOSTER, my client to go any day—as soon as my learned friend Mr. GARVIN will accompany me—before the Supreme Court to argue this point. My client was convicted rather by the skill and eloquence of Mr. GARVIN than by the evidence in the case. As certain as I am talking to your Honor, that's God's truth! His crime was certainly without justification, and he ought to be sent to the State Prison for life. That is the law. But it was not murder in the first degree.

Fifth exception—The swearing of the jurors on their challenges was irregular. This, Judge PRATT said, was not necessary to argue.

Sixth exception—The rejection of the prisoner's wife as a witness in his behalf.

District-Attorney GARVIN commenced his reply by a vivid and feeling narrative of the incidents of the crime, showing the evident predetermination that existed in FOSTER's mind, and the indications thereby shown of intent to commit murder in the first degree. The case stands confessedly as a case of cold-blooded murder without provocation. In reply to Judge STUART's assertion that a writ of error had never been denied in this State, Mr. GARVIN cited a number of cases in which it had been denied. With regard to the point made by the prisoner's counsel respecting the impanneling of jurors for the trial, he claimed that every effort was made to secure the ends of justice and a fair trial. The panels were ordered in full accordance with the law. The points of Judge STUART respecting the right of Judge CARDOZO to act in the trial, as well as the others raised by him, were also fully reviewed and presented in the light strongest for the views of the prosecution. At the conclusion of the District-Attorney's speech, Judge STUART replied, urging the delay requested in the warmest terms. Judge PRATT stated that he would have granted the stay with less hesitation had the application been made in time for the argument to come up before the present General Term.

At the conclusion of the argument the Court took the papers and reserved decision. At a late hour last night, however, a reporter for this paper called at the Judge's residence and there learned from him that he had decided to grant the motion of FOSTER's counsel, and that an order to that effect would be filed today in Court. Coupled with the order, however, will be the stipulation that the points raised must be argued upon the first day on which the General Term meets.

YALE VS. HARVARD.

The Inter-Collegiate Ball Match—An Exciting Game—Harvard Victorious.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 5, 1871.

More than usual interest was felt in the annual base-ball match between the two great Universities of Yale and Harvard this year, owing to the fact that there was to be no University race. Consequently all the excitement, interest and rivalry usually distributed between the two events was concentrated on the match which took place today. Fortunately the clerk of the weather refrained from his usual freak of dampening the ardor as well as the clothes of players and spectators, and the day, although warm, was all that could have been desired. Yale's record in the University matches hitherto had not been such as to render her friends particularly sanguine of her victory. I believe she has been defeated "on every occasion." And then a peculiar fatality appears to attend her champions. Every University crew has "a man sick" about the time of the race, and every nine finds that one of its best players has split his fingers, sprained his arm, or been visited with some other of the ills to which base-ballists are heirs. So well known is this peculiarity that "Yale's luck" has become a proverbial expression. So, today, the Captain of the nine was unable to play, and the third-baseman was in the same condition. They were obliged to play with two substitutes, both badly out of practice. In an emergency, Yale may be relied on to be "found wanting." Harvard, on the other hand, is always ready for the occasion. Substitutes are deemed as essential as regulars, and consequently in all physical contests she presents a hardy, well-drilled and well-disciplined set of men as her champions. Harvard's record for the season has been a good one, having defeated the noted Haymakers, which latter Club had also defeated the Yale nine by a score of 34 to 8. Yale had beaten the Athletics of New-York, who had in turn conquered the Harvards. In fielding and in all the tricks or nice points of the game Harvard excelled, and their hard training and practice was evident all through. Yale led at the bat and in the rough and ready fielding.

The game was played at Hamilton Park, on the grounds of the Yale Club. The location is a good one, and the field was in excellent condition. The attendance was exceedingly large and enthusiastic. Let it be further said that the applause attending on the good playing was impartially bestowed. At Worcester this has never been the case, and it speaks well for the Yale boys that they gave their visitors such courteous treatment. Among the ladies, of whom many were present, the magenta of Harvard was seen side by side with the blue of Yale, and nothing except the result occurred to interfere with the pleasures of the time and place.

THE GAME.

The game opened with Yale at the bat promptly on time. Mr. Ferguson, of the Mutuals, was expected to be present and umpire, but failed to put in an appearance, and so Mr. Smith, of the Mansfields, was chosen for that position. Nevin led off with a hit to short stop, and by an error got to first, stole second, and got in on Thomas' hit to pitch, which was overthrown to first, Thomas going to first. Champ. Deming out on first on a weak hit to pitch. Thomas in on a passed ball. Strong to second on a fine hit to left. Barnes out at first. Strong in on a passed ball. Maxwell out on fly to Maxwell—3 runs. Bush led off for the Harvards by a three bag hit to center field. Reynolds out a first by Day. Bush in on passed ball. White to first on a safe grounder to center field, to third on errors.

Reed got to first, colliding with Barnes, which caused him to muff the ball; White in. Reed in on Wells' hit to centre; Wells stole second, ditto third; Goodwin out at first; Wells in; Austin out on a hot one to Maxwell, well fielded in to first.

SECOND INNING.—Day led off with a good second-ball hit; in on Bentley's hit to second and out at first; Wheeler out at first; Nevin hit a safe one to third and got first; stole second handsomely; Thomas out at first. One run more.

Tyler to first on three balls; Allen to left; Bush out at first, the other two in, however; Reynolds out on fly to Maxwell; White hit for second; White in on passed ball; Reed out at first on a ball well picked up by Barnes.

Champ. Deming out at first. Strong to first on a hot daisy-cutter; stole second. Caught asleep on second, and got out. Barnes hit a fierce one to right field, and got third. Maxwell to first on three balls. Day hit a stinger to centre field, bringing in two; he was left, however, by Bentley's hit to short. Wells to first on error by Strong; stole second. Goodwin to first on three balls. Austin out by Thomas. Tyler to first by error of Day's. Wells in. Allen to first. Allen out at second. Goodwin and Bush in on errors in throwing Reynolds in. Reed to first on errors. Goodwin out at first. A bad inning for Yale.

FOURTH INNING.—Yale rallied pluckily in this inning. Barnes hit a splendid grounder to right field, but failed to get his home run on account of a sprained leg, which impeded his running; Day forced at second; 5 more runs.

Austin out at first by a beautiful trap by Barnes. Tyler out on a foul bound. Allen out on foul bound.

Bush came to the rescue on the fifth inning, and pitched some tempting slows. Bentley opened with a little fly, but Wheeler followed with a big one, earning second. Nevins out on three strikes; Wheeler in on Thomas' hit to centre field. Thomas caught napping on first.

Beech to first on a bad error by Strong. Stole second. Reynolds out on a fly tip foul by Bentley. Ditto White by exactly the same play. Reed out at first. Anybody's game yet.

Champ. Deming got to first on error; stole second. Barnes out on three strikes; do. Maxwell, most of them being called. Day hit a safe one and got Deming in. Bentley hit a fine two-base hit and brought two in. Wheeler out on a foul. Wells out on foul bound. Goodwin hit a safe on to left. Austin out at first. Goodwin home on passed ball. Tyler out by Deming to first. Yale ahead on an even inning.

Nevin got his first but was forced by Thomas. Deming out at first. Strong out on fly.

Allen out at first by Day and Barnes; do. Bush by same players. Reynolds to first on error. Reynolds in on White's hit. White in on passed ball. The next striker out.

The game now grew too absorbing in interest to keep any close account. Every movement of the players was watched with breathless interest as they each did their best for their Universities.

Maxwell had been pitching since the third inning, and very effectively keeping the Harvard score well down. The Yale nine hit Bush and Goodwin indifferently hard, especially at the ninth inning, when they made a magnificent spurt and got the lead. Harvard, however, had the last say, and spoke well, batting desperately, and, aided by a muff or two, and the rapidly deepening twilight, made five runs, winning the game for Harvard by a score of 22 to 19. As will be seen by the score, Yale decidedly outbatted her redoubtable opponent, but lost the game through the nervousness shown in the disastrous third inning. The game, though terribly exciting, was played on both sides in the most gentlemanly and fair way, and the total result is creditable to both contestants.

YALE.	R.	O.	1B.	TB.	HARVARD.	R.	O.	1B.	TB.
Nevins, l. f.	3	2	3	3	Bush, c.	3	2	2	5
Thomas, r. f.	1	4	2	2	Reynolds, 1st b.	3	3	1	1
H. C. Dening, 3b.	3	3	2	3	White, 2d b.	5	1	4	7
Strong, p.	4	2	4	4	Reed, r. f.	2	2	1	1
Barnes, 1st b.	4	2	6	6	Wells, c. f.	3	2	1	1
Maxwell, 2d b.	1	4	1	1	Goodwin, p.	2	4	1	1
Day, s. s.	2	2	2	4	Austin, s. s.	0	6	0	0
Bentley, c.	0	4	1	2	Tyler, 3d b.	3	3	0	0
Wheeler, c. f.	3	2	1	2	Allen, l. f.	1	4	1	1
Total	19	27	18	27	Total	22	27	11	17

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Yale	3	1	2	5	1	3	0	0	4	—19
Harvard	4	3	6	0	0	1	2	1	5	—22

RUNS EARNED.

Yale	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	—5
Harvard	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Fly Balls—Thomas, 1; Strong, 1; Maxwell, 2; Yale, 4. Wells, 1; Goodwin, 1; Austin, 2; Tyler, 1; Allen, 1; Harvard, 6.

Umpire—Mr. SMITH MANSFIELD.

H. W. R.

Other Games.

The Forest Citys, of Rockford, defeated the White Stockings, of Chicago, at Rockford yesterday by a score of 17 to 11. The Forest Citys scored fourteen runs on the ninth inning.

In a game of base-ball at Chicago, on Tuesday, between the White Stockings and the Forest City, of Rockford, victory perched on the banner of the White Stockings, the score being 17 to 13.

A Man Killed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why is it that no notice has been taken of the death of a man who was killed outright on Monday last, below Poughkeepsie, about 7 P.M., on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, by the engine of the fast train, due about 6¾ at Poughkeepsie, going to New-York. The train was stopped five minutes, and the conductor told the passengers that he was so mangled that he could not be recognized. Body sent back to Poughkeepsie. None of the papers in this City have mentioned the accident.

A PASSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 5, 1871.

A Mysterious Murder at Staten Island.

Coroner DEMPSEY held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of a man apparently twenty-two years of age, five feet eight inches in height, dressed in dark pantaloons, dark vest and red flannel-shirt, which was found in the water off New-Brighton, Staten Island. That the body had not been in the water over twelve or fifteen hours was developed from the fact that the pantaloons contained a copy of a New-York paper of the 3d inst. The evident cause of death was a pistol-shot wound. The ball had entered the head back of the right temple, and was found near the left temple. Though some pistol caps were found in the man's pockets, Dr. VAN RENSSELAER testified that the wound could not from its appearance have been self-inflicted, and that the man must have been murdered. Papers found on the body indicate that the name of the man is JOHN H. ROSS, and that he was a resident of New-York. A verdict was rendered that the deceased came to his death from a pistol-shot wound inflicted by some party unknown to the jury.

Destructive Fire at Tarrytown.

A destructive fire occurred at Tarrytown on Tuesday night. About 9 P. M. flames were discovered issuing from a carriage-shop, belonging to the estate of the late HIRAM BIRD, in Wildey-street, and there being no fire-engine or other apparatus for the extinguishment of fires in the village, the flames soon spread to a number of adjacent buildings occupied as stores, dwellings, &c., involving a loss of from $25,000 to $30,000. The carriage factory was valued at $6,000 and insured for $1,500. A large brick building, owned by CHARLES RILEY, was entirely destroyed; loss $12,000, insured for $7,000. Three houses owned by CHARLES W. GRAFF, and estimated to be worth $7,000, were destroyed; partially insured. PATRICK WOOD lost a house worth $2,000, upon which there was an insurance of $1,500. Several families, whose names were not learned, lost their furniture and clothing. The origin of the fire could not be discovered. Some asserted that it was caused by some fire-works, while others say that the carriage-shop was set on fire.

THE NEWARK TRAGEDY.

Funeral of Gen. O. S. Halsted—Impressive Services.

The funeral of Gen. OLIVER SPENCER HALSTED, who was murdered on South-street, Newark, on Sunday morning, took place yesterday afternoon from his residence, No. 1,129 Broad-street, Newark. Immense crowds filled Broad-street throughout the morning, growing greater until the hour of the funeral and until the cortège had passed out on its way to Elizabeth The house was filled to excess, and for blocks in each direction the street was one living mass. Such a scene has probably never been witnessed before in Newark.

The ceremonies were of the most quiet and simple character. Rev. JOSEPH H. SMITH, Rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, with which the family of deceased is connected, officiated. He made a few remarks refraining from touching except slightly the terrible subject which filled the minds of most of his hearers. The beautiful ritual of the Episcopal Church was read. The body, which lay in the front room, was inclosed in a handsome walnut case, the fitting mounted with silver and covered with black cloth. Upon the top was a silver shield, with an oval plate, and the simple inscription,

OLIVER SPENCER HALSTED, JR.
"Pet."

The coffin was borne from the house by the pall-bearers, the following gentlemen serving: Gen. Theodore Runyon, Judge F. H. Teese, John Whitehead, Major L. K. Pangborne, Dr. William Conover, Gen. G. W. Cumming and John R. Weeks. After the services, the remains were placed in the hearse and conveyed to Elizabeth, where, after the reading of the burial service, then were deposited in the lot of the family, in the First Presbyterian Church Cemetery.

The Harness-maker's Association, before whom Senator SPRAGUE, at the instance of Gen. HALSTED, delivered an address two years ago, has passed resolutions of regret, and of sympathy with the terribly afflicted family.

Mrs. WILSON was held to bail in $2,000 yesterday, to appear as a witness in the case. As soon as released she went home with her father.

Army of the James—Second Triennial Reunion.

Extensive preparations are being made for the reunion of the Society of the Army of the James, to be held in New-York City on the 19th inst. The address of welcome will be delivered by Brevet Major-Gen. SAMUEL A. DUNCAN, United States Volunteers, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, (Brevet Major-Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY, United States Army, who was elected orator for the occaion at the last reunion, being compelled to decline the honor.) Col. JOHN HAY, (Jim Bludso,) late Private Secretary to President LINCOLN, will read an original poem, written for the occasion.

In addition to the music to be furnished by the band of the First United States Artillery, several celebrated vocalists will enliven the occasion with some of their choicest selections. Mr. PERRING, the English tenor, is expected to be present, and such additional celebrities as WILLIAM CANDIDUS, tenor, the basso STEIN, Major GEORGE W. COONEY, baritone, &c.

A song written for the occasion by "Doesticks," (MORTIMER L. THOMPSON,) will be one of the features of the banquet to be given at the St. James Hotel, which will be the head-quarters of the Society. The public exercises will take place at Apollo Hall in the afternoon. The Army of the James bore a conspicuous part in the late war, and was chiefly instrumental in cutting off LEE's retreat at Appomattox, and its troops were the first to enter and occupy Richmond. A reunion of heroes with such a record, cannot fail to be of a most interesting character.

The following prominent members of the Society are expected to be present: Gens. B. F. Butler, Terry, "Baldy Smith," Ames, Weitzel, Gibbon, R. S. Foster, Devens, Shipley, Turner, Gilmore, Graham, Hawley, Duncan, Gordon, Curtis, Martindale, Hinks, Heckman, Ord, Paine, Penny, Packer and others. This is the second reunion of the Army of the James, and the Executive Committee earnestly request as many of the former members of this army as can attend to be present. Such as cannot attend are requested to signify their connection by their name and address to the Chairman, Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, No. 119 Broadway.

Army and Navy of the Gulf—Third Annual Reunion.

The Third annual reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf is to be held at Newport, R. I., to-morrow. Lieut.-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN will preside. The business meeting will be held at the Academy of Music at 12 o'clock M.; the literary exercises at 7 o'clock P. M., same place. Oration by Col. GRANVILLE P. HAWES, of New-York. Poem by H. H. BROWNELL, Esq., of Rhode Island. Memorial address on life of the late Admiral FARRAGUT, by Rev. Dr. H. E. MONTGOMERY, of New-York. Banquet at the Ocean House, at 9 P. M. It is expected that nearly all the officers, both of the army and navy, who served in the Department of the Gulf during the war will be present.

Customs Statistics.

The receipts for Customs at this port during June was $10,227,809 30, against $9,891,463 07 for June, 1870; making an increase of $336,346 23. The reports of the Warehouse Bureau for the month of June was as follows:

Warehouse entries	1,850
Rewarehouse	81
Warehouse and transportation	71
Transportation in bond	51
For immediate export to foreign countries	116
For immediate export to Canada	82
For export class No. 2	79
For export to Canada	7
Withdrawals for consumption	6,218
Duty paid thereon	$4,092,277 42
Withdrawals for transportation in United States	101
Withdrawals for export to Canada	190
Withdrawals for export to foreign countries	230
Rewarehoused for export	75

A New French Regiment.

A meeting of French residents was held at No. 100 Prince-street, last evening, for the purpose of forming a new French regiment, under the title of the Lafayette Guard. About twenty-five names were enrolled, which, in addition to the 200 previously subscribed, will make a very respectable nucleus. The regiment will have a band, under the direction of M. F. ZAULIZ. The uniform is that of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, and consists of a handsome kepi, blue tunic and Zouave trousers. The regiment intends parading on LAFAYETTE'S birthday, Sept. 6. The officers of the Guard, already selected, are Capts. LAFONT and CHARLES LESPIS, and Lieuts. H. A. CHALOIN and LE HAUBRE. The Regimental Surgeon is Dr. AYVRE. The regiment will be officered for the most part by Frenchmen, or gentlemen of French descent, who served in the Union Army during the war.

Efforts of American Citizens to Save Gen. Cavada.

Several well-known citizens of New-York and Philadelphia are using their best efforts to save the life of Gen. FREDERICI CAVADA, the Cuban General who was captured on the 3d inst. by a Spanish gun-boat when attempting to leave Cuba. Gen. CAVADA was formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was afterward brevetted Brigadier-General. A prominent gentleman has gone to Long Branch to request President GRANT to direct Secretary FISH to intercede for CAVADA. It is thought the President will exert his good offices and save the life of a gallant soldier, who for a long time has been a helpless invalid.

Premature Explosion of a Cannon in Elizabeth—Two Men Injured.

While WILLIAM DECKER and JEREMIAH VAN PELT were engaged with others in firing off a cannon in Elizabeth, in honor of the Fourth, a premature explosion occurred, which proved disastrous to these two, the others escaping unscathed. DECKER's right arm and two fingers of the left hand were blown away, his eye nearly blown out and his right side badly bruised. VAN PELT's left arm and two fingers of the riget hand were entirely torn off. The wounded men received all the medical and other attendance available, and the physicians have hopes of their recovery. The accident is said to have been due to the neglect of Lieut. JOSEPH CANNON to place the thumbstall properly on the vent.

The Rhoeder Suicide.

Coroner HERRMANN has held an inquest in the case of EDWARD RHOEDER, the German who shot himself through the head on the roof of No. 534 Tenth-avenue. The only new fact developed was that deceased left a letter dated June 23, addressed to the Coroner, in which he requests that $295 remaining to his credit in bank be sent to his father in Prussia, and the remainder of his effects distributed to friends whom he named.

Fourth of July Fights.

On Tuesday evening Mmes. ELIZABETH FOSTER and MARY SINGER, both residing at No. 294 East Forty-fifth-street, got involved in a row. MARY beat ELIZABETH badly, for which she was held in $400 for examination in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

JOHN BURNS having imbibed too much rum on the Fourth, gave vent to his patriotic and pugilistic feelings by striking DANIEL CROMINS, of No. 206 East Thirty-sixth-street, with a club, breaking his arm. JOHN was yesterday held in $300 bail to answer in the Yorkville Police Court.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Patrolmen WALTER HEARN, Sixteenth Precinct, and JOHN O'NEILL, Twentieth Precinct, were dismissed from the Department. Patrolman JOHN BYRNE, Twentieth Precinct, was fined ten days' pay for pulling the ear of a boy in a brutal manner. The complaint against Patrolman MARCUS HORBELT, of the Third District Squad, who was charged with an improper assault upon the fireman, DOCHERTY, was dismissed. Patrolman HENRY KIEVELL, Twenty-seventh Precinct, was retired upon a pension. Sergt. FERDINAND VAN HAGEN, Eighth Precinct, who has become incapacitated by sickness, was retired upon a pension of $600 per annum.

ROBY MARSTON was brought up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, on a charge of forging a check for $30, which he gave to the proprietor of the Coleman House in payment of board. The check purported to be signed by JOHN LORGE DEASE, a retired merchant. It was contended on the part of the defense that the prosecution was instituted to have the prisoner put out of the way, in order that his wife, who, it was alleged, was on terms of improper intimacy with one of the parties, might obtain a divorce. MARSTON was convicted and sentenced to five years in State Prison.

A pair of horses, attached to an Avenue C car, in jumping away from a dead horse, fell into a deep excavation in Houston-street, near Police Head-quarters, last evening. After great exertion and considerable time they were extricated and found to be without serious injury. The accident caused a prolonged stoppage of the cars and the display of much unwonted physical exertion by the detectives at Police Head-quarters in behalf of the entrapped horses. Mr. HENRY SMITH, President of the Board of Police, is also President of the railroad.

The operative masons met last evening at Demilt Hall: BERNARD DUFFY in the chair. A number of new members were elected, and the report of the Auditing Committee was read, showing that the funds of the Society amount to $1,286 71, notwithstanding that the expenses during the past term were over $2,000. The following officers were elected: President, James Besler; Vice-President, Florence McCarthy; Treasurer, Wm. Keenan: Financial Secretary, John Carroll; Recording Secretary, Thomas O'Brien.

JOSEPH LEVY was before Commissioner DAVENPORT yesterday, charged with smuggling silks and laces into this country. It appeared that KENNETH MCCLELLAN, surgeon of the *Australia*, belonging to the Anchor line, conspired with the prisoner to smuggle $400 worth of silks, umbrellas, and sulphate of morphia into this City, and on their delivery to the latter, kept all the proceeds of their sale to himself. MCCLELLAN then gave information which led to his arrest. The examination is not yet concluded.

Tuesday afternoon the body of the man found floating off the Battery and taken to the Morgue was identified as that of JAMES POWELL, who lived in a shanty in East Seventy-third-street, and Friday last attempted to kill his wife, stabbing her in thirteen places, as has been published in the TIMES. After stabbing his wife, he ran to the foot of East Seventy-third-street, and, jumping into the river, was drowned. Coroner HERRMAN will hold an inquest in the case today.

MORRIS COHN, a Policeman who had been dismissed and afterward permitted to resign, yesterday afternoon visited Superintendent KELSO in his office to obtain a reversal of the judgment, but was referred by Mr. KELSO to the Commissioners. Becoming insulting in his remarks, Officer KIRSH was called to put him out, and he then attempting to assault the officer, and immediately found himself locked up in one of the cells at Police Head-quarters by order of the Superintendent.

A TIMES reporter who visited Messrs. DUNCAN & SHERMAN to obtain a list of the subscribers to the Viaduct Railroad stock was informed by the gentleman in charge of the books that he had positive instructions from Judge HILTON to hold no communication with the Press upon the subject, or to give any information as to the number of subscribers or amount of stock subscribed for, without orders from the Board of Directors.

The Colonel of the famous Seventh Regiment of the State National Guard is not reduced to the necessity of asking permission from the authorities of other places to take his command on a Summer excursion thither. Still another invitation has been received by him, this time coming from Saratoga Springs. The President of the village tenders the hospitalities and a camping ground.

An itinerant gambler in the street yesterday offered a game for the patronage of passers-by, which consisted of a small round table, upon which a lot of brass jewelry, pipes, &c., was placed, covering numbers, and an arrow swung on a pivot stopping over one of the articles so arranged, took a prize. Ten cents was the charge to play the game. The man attracted a large crowd, and was finally driven away by the Police.

Fire-Marshal McSPEDON has made the following interesting compilation of the fires caused by fire-works during the past four years, on the three days ending at noon on July 5: In 1868 there were thirteen fires, with an estimated loss of 63,000; in 1869, twenty-five fires, with an estimated loss of only $625; in 1870, only four fires, with an estimated loss of $6,450; in 1871, thirteen fires, with an estimated loss of $6,060.

"By the big boot of Chatham-square" was once a favorite oath of New-Yorkers. The oath has gone out of use, but the boot still remains, and as it has been recently renovated and repaired, it is possible that the oath may be revived. It is certainly a less shocking form of profanity than many expressions that now strike the ear on the Bowery and Chatham-street.

The report that Mayor HALL is about to issue a proclamation, calling upon all citizens to preserve order during the Orange procession, on the 12th of July, is neither affirmed no denied at the City Hall. The Mayor was not at his office yesterday, and his secretary, Col, JOLINE, says that he has not heard him say anything on the subject.

Work on the new Masonic Hall, at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, is progressing rapidly. The ground floor is almost completed, and the second floor has been commenced. The massive iron girders and pillars are being placed in their positions, and present a grand appearance.

A meeting of Orangemen was held last evening, at Military Hall, Bowery, for the purpose of finally deciding as to whether the Society should or should not parade on the 12th instant. Reporters were excluded from the meeting, but it transpired that the majority of those present were in favor of parading.

Counterfeit gold dollars are selling on the street corners, two for five cents. They are not likely to deceive experts, although they might simple people. There is a law against such imitations of the national coin or currency which was probably intended for the protection of the last named people.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, in the case of FREDERICK J. SCHOTT, who died from intemperance, as previously published. PATRICK O'HEARN, who was in custody on suspicion or causing the death of deceased, was discharged by the Coroner.

The old proverb, "after a storm comes a calm," was literally carried out yesterday. The City, which on Tuesday was so full of mirth and noise, assumed its ordinary aspect, the streets, avenues and parks, which were thronged with patriotic holiday-keepers the previous day, being unusually quiet.

JAMES KELLY, of No. 87 Goerck-street, last evening, was shot under the left shoulder-blade by JAMES CORR, of No. 321 Stanton-street, and was so seriously injured that he was sent to Bellevue Hospital. The assailant was arrested, and locked up in the Eleventh Precinct Station-house.

The generous hatter on Park-row, whose placard, inscribed "We block your hat while you wait for fifty cents," astonished whilom passers-by, took in his sign for a while. Encouraged doubtless by the Mayor's latest efforts at grammatical construction, he has hung it out again.

Mariners' Division S. of T., No. 448 installed its newly-elected W. P. S. W. NEIL, and other officers last evening, at Botanic Hall. The exercises, which included an address by Dr. LAW and others, and vocal and instrumental music, were of a most interesting character.

There are several venders on Chatham-street who sell raw oysters from their wagons with the usual condiments at one cent a piece. They are largely patronized by persons whose means prevents them from indulging in these luxuries during the regular season.

Yesterday the directors of the New-York Central Underground Railway met and elected the following officers: OLIVER W. BARNES, President; JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Vice-President; CHARLES J. CANDA, Treasurer, and EUGENE W. JEROME, Secretary.

The French International Working-men's Union met last evening at No. 100 Prince-street. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Commune in all their acts and in opposition to the present republic as far as it did not embrace the Communal Federative System.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, MICHAEL CROWLEY, a terror of the Fourth Ward, was convicted of a felonious assault on HERRMAN GAGGE, with intent to rob, and sentenced to State Prison for five years.

The United States steam-ship *Supply*, whose arrival from Lisbon was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, brought home fifty-two sick and two officers from the European Squadron. She took the southern passage, and had fine weather all the way.

ANDREW SLEVIN, a machinist, eighteen years of age, who lived at No. 300 East Thirty-seventh-street, last evening fell from the roof of the house, and was instantly killed.

The Longshoremen's Union Benevolent Society held a quarterly meeting, last evening, at the hall, corner of Market and Monroe streets. The reports were of the most encouraging character, showing a balance of $2,000 in the Treasury, and a membership of 300.

LIZZIE APPULM, a German, twenty-eight years of age, who lives at No. 9 Madison-street, attempting to kindle a fire in the stove with kerosene yesterday, the oil in the can from which she was pouring it exploded, and she was fatally burned.

JOHN CORNELIA, aged thirteen years, who lived in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, near Twelfth-avenue, was drowned last evening, while bathing in the North River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street. The body was not recovered.

In anticipation of the transfer of the railroads to the new Union Depot on Forty-second-street, quite a number of enterprising soda-water dealers have opened stalls in the vicinity, and are now trying to ruin each other by selling stock at half-price.

The puppet shows on the Bowery and Chatham-street attract large crowds of people, who not only fill the small rooms in which the performance take place, but occupy the entire width of the sidewalk and sometimes extend even into the street.

GEORGE STEELE, of No. 17 East Thirteenth-street, was overcome by the heat, yesterday, when in Bond-street, and taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, where he was attended by Police Surgeon FRELIGH. He soon recovered.

The trade in net-work hammocks is unusually lively this Summer, and many new patterns have been introduced in the different colorings, though the original form is in all cases retained.

A close observer says that on the Fourth he saw over 40,000 American, 18,000 Prussian, and 6,000 other flags, the united length of which, allowing three feet to each, would give a total of 192,000 feet, or about forty miles.

In Mercer-street, there is a house on which a bill is posted announcing rooms and bedrooms to let to "nice" colored families. The color embraced under the word nice is rather indefinite, as many colors are called by that name.

A gang of very shrewd pickpockets are robbing the passengers who patronize the Twenty-third-street stages. Chief-Detective IRVING and a large corps of detectives are paying close attention nightly to the matter.

The Executive Committee of the North-eastern Saengerbund has adopted resolutions thanking Superintendent KELSO and Capt. MOUNT for their efficient Police arrangements at the time of the festival.

A physician in Canal-street has a large sign in front of his premises on which is inscribed, "All sickness treated free." How he manages to make a living at this rate is a question worth considering.

The Composite steam-yacht *Day Dream*, belonging to WM. H. ASPINWALL, Esq., will be launched from the Continental Works, Greenpoint, to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

A magic-lantern exhibition, for the benefit of Emmanuel Church Sunday-school, Fifty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, is to be given there this evening.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the Delamater Foundry, at Thirteenth-street and Thirteenth-avenue, doing a damage of $300, which is fully covered by insurance.

Gen. A. M. LEDWITH, of Florida; Gen. J. N. PALMER, of the United States Army, and Rev. Dr. Dana, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy. Capt. HAMILTON, of the British Navy, and Sir C. BEADEN, of England, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The political tricksters are hatching a "job" to liberate COLLINS and EDWARDS, the prize-fighters, now confined at the Penitentiary.

We have good authority for stating that the case of BOWEN against CHASE, involving a claim to the Jumel estate, has not been settled.

Fourteen bales of laces and forty-one bales of cotton were condemned in default yesterday by United States Commissioner OSBORNE.

A fire occurred last evening in the residence of ALBERT BESINER, No. 236 West Thirty-eighth-street, doing a damage of $400 to pictures.

United States Senator POWELL CLAYTON, of Arkansas, and Senator ALEXANDER MCDONALD, of Arkansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Some of the new styles of street lamps, both the plain and the corrugated ones, have been erected in Broadway.

The steam-ship *Italy*, belonging to the National line, landed her passengers at Castle Garden yesterday afternoon.

In Prince-street, a short distance from Broadway, there is "a hole in the wall," which is another name for a liquor-store.

The Spanish frigate *Integridad*, Capt. SUST, arrived at Lower Quarantine yesterday, with yellow fever on board.

Gen. D. VICKERS, of New-Jersey, and Judge JOHN K. PORTER, of New-York, are at the Hoffman House.

The granite walls of the new Post-office will in a few months be seen above the fence around them.

Gen. W. H. DAVIS, of the United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gens. BURNS and SHIELDS, of the United States Army, are at the Spingler House.

Capt. GELLIE, of Bengal, is at the St. James Hotel.

Baron de BETHMANN, of Germany, is at the Clarenden Hotel.

Mangos are for sale in many of the fruit stores; they resemble unripe stunted bananas.

Music at Washington Square at 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

The joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors met yesterday afternoon and decided to refer the report of the Board of Estimate on the Budget for the ensuing year to a committee of seven, for report at the next meeting. It was also resolved to print 750 copies of the document for distribution among the people—500 in English, and the remainder in German.

In the Homœopathic Dispensary, at No. 178 Atlantic-street, during the month of June, 1,004 patients were treated as follows: Diseases of the digestive organs, 222; of the throat and chest, 98; eye and ear, 34; urinary organs, 14; skin diseases, 35; diseases of the blood, 29; of women, 41; of the nervous system, 22; dental surgery, 11; surgical cases, 27; vaccinated, 470. Number of prescriptions prepared, 1,016.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner JONES on the body of ELIZA POULTER, residing at No. 155 Van Dyke-street, who died on Tuesday night. She had, it appears, been down the Bay sailing with some friends in the schooner *Independance* and accidentally fell overboard. Although rescued from drowning the shock upon her nervous system was so great as to cause death.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday morning, before Justice PRATT, BENJAMIN F. TRACEY applied for an order requiring the City Treasurer to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue compelling him to pay to the Scrimshaw Paving Company $17,079 for labor and materials furnished for the paving of Seventh-avenue. The order is returnable this morning.

A sneak-thief named PATRICK CONWAY was caught, yesterday morning, while in the act of stealing some clothing from the tow-boat *Ida L. Tebo*. The owner of the clothing and the engineer took PATRICK and tossed him into the water. He could not swim, and was upon the point of being drowned when he was rescued by Officer PAHOLE.

The exhibition of the male scholars of Father MCDONALD's St. Mary's School, under the charge of the Christian Brothers, will be held this evening at Masonic Hall, corner of Seventh and Grand streets, E. D. The repetition of the girls' exhibition, which was held on Tuesday, June 27, takes place to-morrow night by particular request.

The Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution directing that the sale of certain parcels of land belonging to the County, which took place on the 15th ultimo, stand approved, and that deeds be conveyed to the purchaser.

At a late hour on Tuesday night the house of Mr. H. B. CLAFLIN, the well-known dry-goods merchant, situated at No. 51 Pierrepont-street, was entered by burglars and robbed of $500 worth of clothing and silver-ware.

The work on the Scrimshaw walks at Prospect Park is being furthered with commendable celerity. A new steam roller of great power has been obtained, and is now being used very effectively in the prosecution of the work.

Quite a number of spectators were congregated at the Capitoline Grounds last night to witness the grand display of pyrotechnics which were intended for the Fourth, but were reserved on account of the weather.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the tea-store of JOSEPH LOWREY, at No. 229 Court-street, was damaged to the extent of $1,000 by fire. Insured for $4,000, in the Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the rag-store of JOHN FITZHERBERT, at No. 255 North Seventh-street, E. D., was set on fire by a fire-cracker, and was damaged to the extent of $300.

LONG ISLAND.

A child of THOMAS WALSH, of Riverhead, yesterday, had a narrow escape from death. As a train was crossing one of the streets of the village, the child ran on the track directly in front of the engine. The engineer, seeing its danger, "slowed" the engine and sounded "danger." The child ran off and then back on the track, and was caught on the pilot and hurled through the rails of a fence into a field of wheat, and escaped with a few bruises.

SOL. SCHREW, a farmer residing near Amityville, on the South-side Road, was struck by a locomotive on that road yesterday morning, while attempting to pass in front of an approaching train, and instantly killed. When the whistle was sounded, he started to run, thinking he had time to cross the track.

Yesterday morning a murderous assault was made by EDWARD HICKS, a colored man, upon Mr. ISAAC POOLE, at Little Neck. HICKS struck Mr. POOLE in the head with a stone, wounding him dangerously, and, perhaps, fatally. HICKS was locked up to await the result of Mr. POOLE's injuries.

CHARLES HUDSON, of Northville, was thrown from a load of hay, by the breaking of a trip-line connected with the horse hay-fork, while trying a new arrangement of tackle for hoisting hay. He was taken up insensible, with a severe wound in his head.

Last evening a child belonging to E. HADLER, of Jamaica, fell off the steps of the Town Hall and was killed. Coroner ALLEN held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Thursday evening next, there will be a moonlight excursion to Rockaway Beach. Trains leave from Jamaica on Southside Railroad.

Genuine skylarks in great numbers have made their appearance in many places on the south side of the island.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday, about 1 A. M., a fire broke out in Capt. CONKLIN's carriage-house, at Stapleton, which was damaged to the extent of about $500. Insured.

Yesterday HENRY FRICK, FREDERICK PISKE, GEO. BUCK and LOUIS SCHRADER were arrested for assault and battery, and were committed by Justice GARRETT in default of $500 bail.

Yesterday a fight occurred at Clifton between some Germans and Irishmen. Knives and pistols were used, BARNEY O'HANLON, a resident of the place, being wounded.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. MAHON and Detective DOYLE, of Jersey City, arrested the notorious thief GRENTHAUL and his "woman." They were traced to a dry-goods-store on Newark-avenue, where they were taken into custody, and conveyed to the Police Station, where he gave his name as Jacob Mayer; but the Chief knew him and his true cognomen. The woman gave her name as LOUISA MILLAR. Both were committed for examination.

An unknown man was found drowned in the canal, at Trenton, yesterday. There were no marks of violence upon the body. The doctor expressed the opinion that the man had drowned himself. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by drowning, from some cause unknown to the jury.

A man supposed to be a confidence operator has been visiting several gentlemen's residences on Jersey City Heights within the last few days, stating that the master of the house sent him to tune the piano. The occupants were quite up to his little game and sent him about his business.

In the Hudson County Court of special session yesterday, EDWARD JOHNSON and FREDERICK STANDISH were each sentenced so three months imprisonment on Luske Hill, for larceny. MARGARET REYNOLDS for like offence was sentenced to sixty days.

The residence of JOHN ANNESS, in Jersey City, was about being entered by burglars on Tuesday night, when the Police discovered them and gave chase, but without succeeding in catching any of the party. The family were absent from the house at the time.

An unknown man, while walking on the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad, at Roseville, last evening, was struck by the 7 o'clock train from Newark, and almost instantly killed. The remains were taken in charge by Dr. DODD, the county physician.

RICHARD W. SNEAR was found dead in a yard in Trenton, yesterday. The physician gave it as his opinion that death resulted from excessive drinking and exposure.

Secretary ROBESON and Judge BRADLEY, of the Supreme Court, were in Newark yesterday.

[Advertisement.]
ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Ticket-holders in the Grand Diamond Gift Concerts:

Arrangements are now fully completed for the great Concerts and Distributions, which will commence at 8½ P. M., at Irving Hall, on July 8.

In order to accommodate the greatest number of our friends, it has been deemed advisable to have the concerts in this City. $960,000 dollars worth of the finest and most valuable diamond jewelry, warranted to be such by the largest wholesale diamond house in the world, will be given to the ticket-buyers during this series of concerts, which will continue until the entire magnificent collection is disposed of. The drawing will be conducted by a committee selected by the ticket-buyers. Tickets can be had upon application to our agents at the principal hotels, at the Central Park Garden, and at Irving Hall. See circulars.

J. L. ROBERTSON & CO., No. 678 Broadway.

National Bank of the Republic, Depository.

CARD.

The change just made in our programme, in holding the Concerts and Drawing in New-York instead of Washington, has delayed the arrival of the Commissioners delegated by ticket-buyers in several cities, and also the reports from several important agents. We therefore ask the indulgence of the patrons of the Grand Diamond Gift Concerts until Saturday evening, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, when the first concert and drawing will be held in Irving Hall.

Tickets will be sold until Saturday afternoon.

J. L. ROBERTSON & CO.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

China	July 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Assyria	July 5	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Limerick	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 6	New-York	Bremen.
Weser	July 8	New-York	Bremen.
The Queen	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Paraguay	July 8	New-York	London.
Oceanic	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Australia	July 8	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR BERMUDA, HAVANA, &C.

San Francisco	July 6	New-York	Bermuda.
Columbia	July 6	New-York	Havana.
City of Merida	July 7	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Limerick*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only on Pier No. 45 North River until 1:50 P. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *New-York*, at 12 M., without supplementary mail.... For Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M.... For Bermuda, by the *San Francisco*, at 3 A. M.

FRIDAY.

For Havana, West Indies and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 5—*In steam-ship China, for Liverpool.*—D. Esk Reynolds, J. S. Gittings, Miss Sammis, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Carhart, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steinback and servant, F. R. Arnold, E. Louppe, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Master Isaac Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wilson, H. H. Sumecoe, Mr. and Mrs. Marshal Woods, Miss Woods, M. Woods, Jr., Irving Adams, Miss Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Adams, J. Williamson, J. Vanderkief and servant, J. Stuart Irvall, W. R. Winch, Rev. W. B. T. Smith, H. C. Maddox, A. Jackson, H. J. Jones, D. B. Beddell, A. Muirhead, E. A. Giles, J. S. Fox, B. G. Smith, Jr., Mrs. W. M. Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. F. Appleton and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Henry Bacole and servant, T. M. Hassall, B. Tomes, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Mrs. E. C. Moller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cracroft Wilson, E. H. Weil, N. S. Pattison, J. O. Orinsar, Mrs. B. Warren Weston, 2 Misses Weston, H. P. Livingstone, Geo. Ashbridge, Jas. P. Townsend, J. H. Burroughs, S. G. Ward, Jr., J. B. Wallace, W. Ward, Mrs. M. T. Van Brunt, Miss E. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Coolidge, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Aldrick, Mr. Fiske, Miss Ripley, Andrew Fiske, Mr. Willard, J. B. Kelly, F. Alvord, Geo. P. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hearor, W. L. J. Jordan, Mrs. Lindsay, Col. Jarvis, A. Van Vilsok Ledginwood, Francisco Peralte, Mr. Bayley, Mrs. Edward Lewis, Philips Phœnix, John Bateman, Chas. E. Strong, John Clements, F. Frisiar, R. Peyton, Edward Richardson, B. S. Whittier, W. W. Whittier, J. J. Simpson, E. Donelly, John Hecham, Chas. Beatty, Mr. Grist, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Grist, Miss M. A. Barker, Mrs. F. K. Phœnix and son, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Dunn.

JULY 5—*In steam-ship Nevada, for Liverpool.*—Dr. and Mrs. D. B. Roosa, Mr. Marzan, Wm. B. Crosby, A. W. Armour, Capt. C. C. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Pratt, Temple Prime, G. P. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Smith, Mr. Leclercq, Miss Leclercq, Rev. Mr. and Miss Prens, Mr. Lansing, Miss Michlenpfort, Mr. D. F. De Wolf, Jas. H. Falconer, C. H. Whittaker, W. H. Whittaker, Miss Emma De Wolf, Miss S. G. Armour, Chas. Wheeler, E. W. E. Koch, Mr. Harris, Jas. Campbell, A. L. Rockwell, Rev. M. G. Dana, Robt. and Alb. J. Minor, John Cock, Robt. Chitman, Chas. Le Gay, J. B. Girard, J. M. Gould, Mrs. Macfarlane, Susie C. Ashley, Mrs. Kendall and 3 children, Sarah E. Wells, Lydia N. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Butterworth, Miss Butterworth and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Marvin, Wm. J. and Aug. Heppin, Mr. and Mrs. and Master Wm. Rogers, Jos. W. and Randolph M. Clark.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:36 | Sun sets......7:34 | Moon rises..10:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:48 | Gov. Island..11:33 | Hell Gate...1:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Nevada, (Br.,) Greene, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Wm. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia; Assyria, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.

Ships Crusader, (Br.,) Jenkins, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Eurydice, (Br.,) Lowther, Miramichi, N. B., H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Barks Abraham Lincoln, (Ital.,) Benfantine, Penarth Roads, A. P. Agresta; Paolina, (Ital.,) Ferrigni, Queenstown or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; King Oscar, (Norw.,) Jenssen, Cronstadt, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; G. de Zaldo, Miller, Matanzas and Sagua la Grande, Waydell & Co.; Mathilde Octavie, (Br.,) Cook, Pictou, N. S., Usher, Kendall & Co.

Brigs Penita, (Swe.,) Paalsen, Malmo, (Sweden,) Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Virginia, Johnstone, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) Reynal & Co.; C. V. Williams, Froyard, St. Johns, P. R., Evans, Ball & Co.

Schrs. Aspirant, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Salonica, Wendt, Tetens & Brockmann; J. H. Seguine, Shaw, Yorktown, Va., Overton & Hawkins; J. F. Parland, Collum, Fajardo via Humacoa, A. Abbott; Geo. P. Somes, Pray, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Gamma, Huntley, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.

Sloop Jenny Lind, Shepard, Brandford.

Canal-boat T. W. Skinner, Skinner, Oswego, National Transportation Co.

Cld. Monday, brig Lily, (Br.,) Ryan, Sidney, C. B., C. B. Swain & Son.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co. 3d inst., at 12 M., off Cape Lookout, passed steam-ship Wilmington, hence for Galveston.

Steam-ship Tillie, Deering, Galveston June 25, via Key West 29th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Ship Constantine, Creevey, London and Isle of Wight 35 ds., with mdse. and 182 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had fine weather, with a great deal of fog; June 20, on the Banks, spoke schr. Amery Knight, of Marblehead; had 400 quintals fish.

Bark Kneedsvig, (Norw.,) Evensen, Cardiff 43 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather to lat. 45, lon. 40; from thence for 8 ds. experienced strong gales from S. W. to N. W.; was 21 ds. W. of the Banks, with light variable winds and thick fog.

Bark Punjaub, (of Belfast, Ireland,) McYonnell, Liverpool May 20, with mdse. to Neasmith & Son—vessel to master. Had fine weather to lon. 42; from thence westerly gales; has been 20 ds. W. of the Banks, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Amykos, (Norw.,) Johanssen, Ardrossan 41 ds., with pig-iron to order. Took the northern passage and experienced heavy westerly winds to the Banks; from thence 12 ds. with variable weather; June 15, lat. 48, lon. 49, saw a large iceberg.

Bark Azelia, Weston, Boston, in ballast to master.

Brig Caroline O. Small, (of Thomaston,) Small, 27 ds., with pig-iron to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather; was 21 ds. W. of the Banks; June 30, lat. 41 27, lon. 65 25, spoke bark Carrie Wright, (Br.,) from Newcastle, Eng., for Philadelphia, 50 ds. out.

Brig Magdala, (of St. John, N. B.,) Campbell, Dorchester, N. B., 11 ds., with 220 blocks building stone to G. P. Sherwood.

Brig Union Star, (of Parrsboro,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with 230 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Nora, (of Scilly,) James, Palermo 65 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Had light winds and calms throughout.

Brig New-York, (Ital.,) Saverse, Naples 55 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 13; had fine weather.

Brig Integridad, (Sp.,) Sust, Havana 9 ds., in ballast to A. Ping & Co. Had light, variable winds.

Brig Giosne, (Ital.,) Maresca, Girgenti 76 ds., with brimstone to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 7. Had variable weather.

Schr. Cora Nash, (of Harrington,) Coffin, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar to Harvey Barnes—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather the entire passage; left in port schrs. Ella Brown and Lucy, to sail for New-York June 20.

Schr. Rebecca C. Lane, (of Vinalhaven,) Whittemore, Para 17 ds., with rubber and nuts to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Helen J. Holway, Thompson, Yabacoa, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. De Rivera & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Had moderate weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. H. P. Gibson, Hurst, Elizabethport, for Nantucket.

Schr. E. Pharo, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mercer. Wasson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Silver Bell, Bailey, Gardiner, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. General Howard, Johnson, Gardiner 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Marston, Gardiner, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Telegraph, ——, Gardiner, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Cornelia, Howard, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Mary & Carrie, Gifford, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Mary Clark, French, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Adelia Felicia, Elliott, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Martha Jane, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sabao, Cadwell, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Church & Gates.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Cornish, Rockport, Me.

Schr. B. F. Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Robt. Smith, Baisdan, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Fred Hall, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary B. Carr, Cornwell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. D. T. Purnell, Riggins, Maryland.

Schr. A. H. Adams, Rumrell, Virginia.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Schr. Annie, Parker, Bridgeport.

Sld. steam-ships China and Nevada, for Liverpool; Assyria, for Glasgow; South Carolina, for Charleston.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. S. W., foggy off shore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 5.—Arr. 4th—Brigs Empress, St. Johns, P. R.; Proteus, St. Martins; Antelope, Baltimore; Sportsman, Philadelphia; schr. Lucy Holmes, Port-au-Platte.

Arr. 5th—Bark Elliot Ritchie, Baltimore; brigs Jacinta, Cienfuegos; E. McNeil, Sagua.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 5.—Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York, and schs. Amos Edwards, for Philadelphia, and Clara Sawyer, for Jacksonville.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 5—Arr. steam-ship C. Whitney, from New-York.

Cld. schr. J. Bell, for Georgetown, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 5.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Peter C. Warwick, from Rio; brig Concord and Mary, from the West Indies; schr. Eagle Wave, from Demerara.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 4.—Arr. brigs Humming Bird and James Batchford, (Br.,) from Windsor, N. S., for New-York; schrs. Charles Heath, from Elizabethport, for Newburyport; Daniel Pierson, from Georgetown, D. C., for Salem; Leading Star, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., from New-York; Leader, from New-York, for Rockport, Me.

Passed by—Brigs Potomac, from Bangor, for Philadelphia, Tangier, from Bangor, for Norwich; schrs. Northern Light, from St. Stephens, N. B., for New-Haven; Daniel Williams, from Vinalhaven, for New-York; Howard Macomber, from Franklin, for New-York; Ella, from Bangor, for New-York; Midnight, from Bangor, for Hartford; Avon, from Bangor, for Bridgeport.

Sld.—All before reported, excepting schrs. Charles Heath, Nellie Chase, Leader, Louisa Smith, and Adaline.

Wind, from E. to N. E., light; sunset, thick fog.

Wednesday, 5 A. M.—No arrivals. 7 A. M.—Wind, W. S. W.; thick.

Spoken, &c.

June 16, lat. 43 10, lon. 56 17, bark Seward, of and from St. John, N. B., for Bristol Channel, 7 ds. out.

June 17, lat. 42 09, lon. 58, passed a Norwegian bark bound W., painted green, with yellow stripe.

June 29, lat. 40 30, lon. 67, passed bark Pekin, (Br.,) bound E.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, July 5.—The Anchor line steamer Caledonia, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York June 21, touched at Moville today and proceeded to Glasgow.

The steam-ship Helvetia, Capt. Griggs, from New-York.

The Allan line steam-ship Moravian, Capt. Brown, from Quebec June 24, touched at Moville yesterday and proceeded for Liverpool.

The National line steam-ship France, Capt. Grace, from New-York June 24, touched at Queenstown this morning and proceeded for Liverpool.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO OUR ALREADY LARGE STOCK OF

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ELEGANT SUMMER GOODS, AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

ELASTIC BELTS,

STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ANKLETS, &c., at MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss office, No. 2 Vesey-st., and No. 8 East 14th-st., near University-place.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WE WANT A LOAN OF $50,000 FOR two years at twelve per cent. per annum; security, 20,000 acres of fine Kansas land, selected in 1859, lying in one or more counties with railroads. If loan is made will pay expense of party to examine land and title. Address WILCOX, ADAMS & CO., Topeka, Kansas.